

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1879.—Vol. XLI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {PRICE FIVEPENCE.
{PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)
HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.
SPECIAL BUSINESS IN GREAT ROYALTON, ROOCH CONSOLES, CASTLE AN DINAS, WILLOUGHBY.—The above are strongly recommended.
Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.
Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—
15 Asheton, £3 1/2. 15 East Van, £13 1/2. 100 Pestarena.
100 Anglo-Austral, fully paid, warrants to bearer, 17s. 6d. 50 E. Langynog, £2 7s 6d. 10 Roman Grav., £19 1/2.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 50 Eberhardt, £32 1/2. 25 Rhydallog, fully pd., £2.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 15 East Grenville, £3 1/2. 30 So. Aurora, £3 1/2. 5d.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 10 East Lovell, £14 1/2. 15 So. Condurow, £3 1/2.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 100 Great Vor, £9 13s. 9d. 15 So. Rom. Grav., £2s. 6d.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 100 Great Laxey, £17. 10 Sierra Buttes, £5.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 50 Great Retallack, £17 1/2. 10 Tankerville, £17 1/2.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 20 Hingston, £2 1/2. 100 Tankerville, £17 1/2.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 25 Marke Valley, £6 1s 3d. 20 Utah, £15 8s. 9d.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 30 New Lovell, £25. 25 West Tankerville, £17 1/2.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 15 North Croft, £17 1/2. 35 West Maria, £2s. 9d.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 50 Perkins Beach, 30s. 6d. 5 West Chiverton, £17 1/2.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 5 Providence, £17 1/2. 15 Willoughby, £23 1/2.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 50 Pennerley, £3 18s. 9d. 50 Wheel Grenville, £17 1/2.
100 Bannockburn, 11s. 6d. 50 Pynllimmon, 36s.
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WHEAL GRENVILLE, EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE,
Treleigh Wood, West Caradon, Wheal Lucy, New Rosewarne, and Wheal Crobar Mines specially recommended. Wheal Grenville shares, in all probability, will be worth £20 each; East Grenville, £10; Treleigh Woods, £150; West Caradon, £7; Wheal Lucy, £20; New Rosewarne, £150; and Wheal Crobar, £5.
Mr. JOHN RISLEY (SWORN) STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER AND MINE AGENT,
5, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for August; now ready; post free, price 6d. The purchase of SOUTH AURORA shares at the present low prices is strongly recommended.

MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE AND SHARE DEALER,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL (Son of the late Thos. Carter), transacts business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day. References exchanged when required.

Twenty-six Years' Experience.
MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines every evening (free). References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), have FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 50 East Langynog, £2 7s 6d. 20 South Aurora, £3 1/2.
40 Asheton, £3 1/2. 50 Frank Mills, 20s. 3d. 10 So. Condurow, £3 1/2.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 50 Great Retallack, £17 1/2. 20 Sweetland, £4 3s.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 10 Great Vor, £9 13s. 9d. 30 So. Roman Gravels, £2s.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 50 Gwydyr Park, 15s. 6d. 20 So. Carn Brea, £2s.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 30 Gt. So. Chiverton, 3s. 3d. 10 South France, £50 1/2.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 10 Chiverton, £2 13s. 9d. 100 Terras.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 20 North Croft, £2 1s. 20 Tankerville, £17 1/2.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 25 New Lovell, £25. 10 Tankerville, £17 1/2.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 30 North Pool, £2 1/2. 15 Trevarrack.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 30 North Rosebar, £18 1/2. 100 Vitrant Lady, 9s. 3d.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 50 Providence, £26 1/2. 10 Utah, £15 8s. 9d.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 25 Pacific, £4 1/2. 1 Van, £55 1/2.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 50 Pinto, £1 pm. 10 Wheel Crobar, 27s.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 40 Prince of Wales, 18s. 3d. 10 W. Grenville, £7 1/2.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 20 Pennerley, £3 18s. 9d. 10 Wheel Jane, £4 1/2.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 50 Perkins Beach, 31s. 20 Wheal Agar, £2s. 6d.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 40 Parys Mount, £3 1s. 30 Wheal Lucy, £3 8s. 9d.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 25 Powell United, £18 1/2.
40 Alverton, £2 1/2 pm. 5 Roman Grav., £18 1/2.
W. M. and Co. having recently visited the principal mining districts in Wales, are in a position to furnish reliable information.

WHAT PAYS BEST?—A PRACTICAL TREATISE UPON INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES.
W. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.
Post free Sixpence.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
24, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
AN OFFER WANTED for the following shares (or any part of same):—
20 Wh. Grenville, £6 15s 6d. 50 Rhydallog, £2.
40 East Rhydallog, £2 1/2. 50 Llanarmon, £2 1/2. 20 So. Roman Gravels.
40 East Rhydallog, £2 1/2. 50 Wheel Crobar, 18s. 3d. 10 Gwydyr Park, 15s. 6d.
40 East Rhydallog, £2 1/2. 20 East Grenville, £3 1/2. 5 W. Chiverton, £20 1/2.
40 East Rhydallog, £2 1/2. 20 Sweetland Creek, £5. 80 Great Lovell.
40 East Rhydallog, £2 1/2. 20 Tankerville, £17 1/2. 25 Wheel Uny.
40 East Rhydallog, £2 1/2. 10 Roman Grav., £17 1/2. 5 Eberhardt, £31 16s.
40 East Rhydallog, £2 1/2. 20 West Jewell, £10 10s. 6d.
40 East Rhydallog, £2 1/2. 60 Perkins Beach, £100 So. Herodfoot, offer wanted.
40 East Rhydallog, £2 1/2. 70 Great Royaton, offer wanted.
40 East Rhydallog, £2 1/2. 30 Taquaril.
40 East Rhydallog, £2 1/2. 20 East Caradon, £5 4s.
40 East Rhydallog, £2 1/2. 30 Cook's Kitchen.
MR. HENRY MANSELL strongly recommends the purchase of these shares. A detailed report on application, and specimens of the ore just brought from the mine can be seen at the above address.
Daily List of Latest Prices sent free on application.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
3 Miners, 5 East Darren, 4 Devon Great Consols, 115 East Terras, 100 Vron United, 60 West Caradon, 25 Polbreen, 2 Harmony and Montague, 100 Gwydyr Park, 15 Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 100 St. Agnes Consols, 3 Providence, 50 Perkins Beach, 35 Trevarrack, 10 Willoughby, 15 East Van, 25 Wheal Grenville, 20 East Grenville, 20 South Condurow, 5 Wheal Lucy, 3 Carn Brea, 175 Wheal Crobar, 40 West Tankerville, 10 Marke Valley, 2 East Caradon, 10 East Lovell, 40 West Maria, 100 Wheal Agar, 13s. 6d. 30 West Jewell, 85 Great Royaton, 20 New Beldon, 40 Great Retallack, 20 Rose and Chiverton United, 50 Great Lovell, 150 East Chiverton, 3 Cook's Kitchen, 200 Wheal Ida, 50 Parys Mount, 40 South Aurora, 20 Don Pedro, 35 Eberhardt, 200 General Brazilian, 320 Rio Vitrant, 40 Pinto, 20 Cape Copper.
SPECIAL BUSINESS IN Miners, Poldice, New Pembroke, and Dolcoath.

THE STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.
Notwithstanding the holidays, there has been of late great activity in the Stock and Share Markets, and a considerable rise in most of the stocks and shares has taken place. The markets still continue very firm, with an upward tendency. The harvest is being got in rapidly, and promises to be a very abundant one; the Money Market is easy, and trade expanding to a surprising degree.
The position of the Mining Market at present is, that there is much less doing in foreign gold mines, &c. and much more activity in business doing in Cornish, Shropshire, and Welsh Mines. The leading tin, lead, and copper mines are those to which investors and speculators ought to direct their attention, for there is no class of security which offers so good a chance of success as mining, when judiciously gone into. As regards the foreign gold schemes and companies, too much caution cannot be exercised, as has been recently so fully pointed out in the columns of the "Times."

DIVIDENDS ON STOCKS AND SHARES.
During the next few weeks the half-yearly dividends will be paid on the funds, banks, railways, and other descriptions of stocks and shares, and, no doubt, a fair proportion of the capital thus liberated will be reinvested in mining shares. The result of this will naturally be to advance the value of the particular mining shares that may be purchased; so that those who at once effect their purchases, will, in all probability, do so at much more moderate prices than those who defer the operation. The present may be considered one of the most favourable opportunities that has presented itself for many years past for securing shares in sound dividend and progressive mines at prices far below their actual value.
From P. WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST," No. 649, for Friday, August 25, 1871. Price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MR. W. H. C. UELL,
No. 43, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Daily price-list on application.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

Ninth Edition; post free for seven stamps.
HOW TO INVEST, AND WHAT TO SELECT:
THE CAPITALIST'S GUIDE.
Published by E. J. BARTLETT, 30, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-DEALERS,
3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.
FOR SALE, at prices affixed:—
25 Bog, £2 17s. 6d. 5 Hingston Down, 50s. 5 Tankerville, £16 17s 6d.
50 Caegynon, £1 1/2. 10 Llanarmon, £2 5s. 40 Taquaril, 8s. 6d.
25 Drake Walls, 15s. 6d. 25 North Croft, £2 5s. 20 Terras.
4 East Basset, £3. 4 No. Rosker, £17 1/2. 10 Van Consols, £1 1/2.
20 East Langynog, £2 1/2. 10 Pacific, £4 1/2. 10 West Caradon, £1 12s.
5 East Lovell, £14 1/2. 25 Pennerley, £3 17s. 6d. 2 West Frances, £61.
10 East Seton, £1 6s. 6d. 25 Rhydallog, £2 2s. 6d. 15 West Jewell, £2 2s 6d.
10 East Van, £13 2s. 6d. 5 Rom. Gravels, £18 7s 6d. 20 Wheal Agar, £1 10s 6d.
5 Eberhardt, £31 1/2. 10 South Aurora, £3 1/2. 10 Wh. Grenville, £7 1/2.
10 Frank Mills, £1 6s 6d. 10 Sweetland, £4 3s. 1d. 20 Wheal Lucy, £3 4s 6d.
5 Wh. Margaret, £17 1/2.

Having visited many of the Lead Mines of Wales and Tin Mines of Cornwall, Messrs. W. DUNN AND CO. have acquired information of sufficient importance to induce them to undertake the responsibility of advising their customers as to what shares may be bought with almost a certainty of large profit. There is now a most favourable opportunity for purchasing the shares Messrs. W. Dunn and Co. have in view, particulars of which can be obtained personally or by letter. To parties wishing to invest a small amount—say, from £50 to £500—Messrs. W. D. and Co.'s selections would particularly apply, as they would, by purchasing one kind of shares, have the prospect of an early and great rise in price, and by a corresponding outlay in another kind, derive dividends equivalent to 27 per cent. on the whole of the amount employed.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Bankers: London and Westminster (Established Twenty Years).

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

MR. G. D. SANDY, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
There are many mines now offered to the public, but none with such chances of success to be purchased at so low a figure as the NEW HENDRA TIN MINES shares, and with so little risk. An inspection of the property freely granted. Daily Price-List on application.

THE FOLLOWING SHARES HAVING TO BE SOLD OUT,
OFFERS for the WHOLE or PART are requested to be addressed as below, to reach London on or before WEDNESDAY next. The shares being for pre-emptory sale will be sold to the highest bidder:—50 Terras, £1 fully paid; 2 North Rosebar, £50 Cofn Consol, £5 fully paid; 25 Rhydallog, fully paid; 10 Van Consols; 25 South Darren, 10 Wheal Agar; and 5 Hingston Down. Apply to G. D. SANDY, 2, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUYERS of Carn Brea, West Tankerville, Taquaril, Don Pedro, Eberhardt and Aurora, South Aurora, &c.
Eberhardt.—A fortnight was necessary to re-adjust new boiler of International Mill. Owing to this delay a sensible panic has been got up in the shares. It has enabled good buyers to get in low, and when remittances are resumed early in September, disappointed buyers will raise the price higher than ever. Defects in boilers happen seldom, and such fluctuations are favourable to buyers.
SOUTH AURORA fell on the issue of a report of the mine—a report which on careful perusal, and coupled with recent advices, is very favourable to a great rally in price.
Every description of shares bought or sold at closest prices.
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
All marketable stocks dealt in for cash or account.
We strongly advise the prompt purchase of shares in the EAST LANGYNOG LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited). This mine will shortly pay a dividend. Apply at once, as above.

MESSRS. HITCHENS AND CO.,
NEW POULTRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.,
MINERAL AGENTS AND SURVEYORS.

Capt. S. EDDY MARTIN, Mining Engineer and Surveyor, and for many years connected with the celebrated Lisburne Mines, Cardiganshire, and now residing in Montgomeryshire, is one of the above firm. His services can be obtained to survey, inspect, and report on mining properties in the Principality, and, from his long connection with Welsh mining, investors should avail themselves of his services, which would guide them to safe and sure investments.
All communications to be addressed as above, to which prompt attention will be given.
HITCHENS and Co., from personal inspection, can name three mines on which a great rise must take place on their merits.

THE LONDON STOCK AND SHARE AGENCY,
163, STRAND, LONDON.
Dealers in all descriptions of mining and other shares. This Agency advises an immediate purchase in Pedu-ar-Drea, Castle an Dinas, Castlegate, and St. Austell Iron.
W. J. THOMPSON, Managing Director.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO., 10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.,
MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.
Monthly Circular for August now ready; post free, 6d.

MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
Birdseye. Kitty (St. Agnes). Pacific Gold.
Bog. Mary Ann. Sweetland Creek.
Eberhardt. Powell United. South Aurora.
Eclipse. Pennerley. Utah.
Great Wheal Vor. Perkins Beach. West Esclair Life.
Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application.
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON, SWORN BROKERS.

TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.
LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually. G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Business operations in Mining Shares negotiated at close market rates. Daily Price-List on application.

SOUTH CONDUROW.—Mr. T. E. W. THOMAS has just RETURNED from CORNWALL, and having made a minute inspection of SOUTH CONDUROW finds (as he had anticipated) that the reports so industriously circulated to the effect that the lode from the 90 to the 100 fathom level passes into Wheal Grenville are entirely without foundation. The mine looks better than ever, and the ore discovered will not be exhausted for several years; whilst the reserves are gradually being increased. The returns, now about 30 tons per month, will—consequent in the employment of 32 additional heads of stamps—be very considerably augmented. This property is most favourably situated; it occupies in the south a position precisely corresponding with that of Dolcoath on the north of the same granite range.
Mr. THOMAS takes this early opportunity of counselling gentlemen who have bought shares in this undertaking through him not to be tempted by persons interested in depressing the price, to part with their holding, for he is convinced that, before long, the actual market value will be at least double that of the present.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. C. A. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.
References exchanged. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
"Handybook for Investors," price 18s. 6d., post free.
"British Mines and Mining," price 2s. 6d., post free.

EDWARD BREWIS AND CO.,
18 AND 19, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, CITY, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, E.C.

HOOKE AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENTS,
2, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.
Our Circular for August is now ready, and contains a list of mining and other investments of an unusually promising character. Intending investors should apply for a copy before parting with their money. Price 6d., free to clients.
At the rate of One Guinea per annum, we give investors information on legitimate mining properties in the United Kingdom.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAY STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Dividends at the rate of 5, 10, and 15 per cent.
Consult Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS' SPECIAL LIST OF INVESTMENTS.
Sent free by post on application to JOHN B. REYNOLDS, Stock and Share Dealer, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL INVESTORS' SHARE EXCHANGE (POWELL, DIXON, AND CO.),
26, CHANGE ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
BUY and SELL every description of Stocks and Shares at close market prices net. Exclusive and reliable information on all the market mines.

WANTED,
1000 Taquaril, 20 Kitty (Leland), 5 Buller.
150 West Basset, 20 South Condurow, 6 East Basset.
10 South France.
State lowest price.
Van, Tankerville.
East Van, West Tankerville.
Roman Gravels.
Offers requested.
H. E. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
H. W. desires his friends to note the change of address.
SHARES FOR SALE.—15 Chiverton Valley, 15s.; 20 South Herodfoot; 10 Eberhardt, £33; 30 New Birch Tor and Vitrant; 7 West Rose Down, £5; 1 New Seton, £60; 5 East Lovell, £15.

The collapse in EAST LOVELL has verified my predictions. Telegrams this morning state that the tin in the 80 is entirely cut out. What about the twaddle of law proceedings? Did the people at the meeting conspire to hoodwink the outside public? Mark them!

RAILWAYS, BANKS, TELEGRAPHS, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL MINES.

MESSRS. R. AND G. PHILLIPS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
63, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
All securities dealt in at current net prices either for cash or on the account. Messrs. R. and G. PHILLIPS recommend the purchase of Van, Pacific, Utah, South Aurora, Prince of Wales, and New Great Consols.
Messrs. R. and G. PHILLIPS request the attention of investors to the high merits of the WEST GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (Limited). The advertisement appears for the first time in another part of this Journal, and it is announced that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after Twelve o'clock on THURSDAY next. Nearly the whole of the shares have been taken by the fortunate shareholders in New Great Consols (the greatest success in Cornwall for many years). The prospects of West Great Consols are of the highest order, and Capt. R. Pryor states that it will be equal to New Great Consols, which mine, he says, is "second to no mine in the county for profits." The reserves of profitable tin ground in this latter mine are stated to be worth over £300,000. Tin and arsenic to the value of over £2000 have been sold this month, leaving a profit of several hundreds of pounds. Investors are advised to read the reports attached to the prospectus.
Messrs. R. and G. P. will send prospectuses to applicants up to Monday night. WEST GREAT CONSOLS will undoubtedly be the next great success, and it is recommended not as a speculation, but as a bona fide investment. The Share List is only to be kept only three days.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., is PREPARED TO DEAL in all descriptions of STOCKS AND SHARES at close market prices.

W. T. strongly recommends for investment the shares of the ECLIPSE GOLD MINING COMPANY, which will soon be in a condition to make large returns of gold and silver.

W. T. also recommends the purchase of shares at once in NEW WHEAL CHARLOTTE TIN AND COPPER MINE COMPANY (Limited), St. Agnes, Cornwall, full particulars of which can be had on application.
Bankers: Imperial Bank.

PEN-YR-HENBLAS LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 Shares of £1 each, fully paid.
The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
Shares warrants, payable to bearer, are issued if requested, by which the trouble and expense of transfers are avoided.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. Connelley J. O. CLAYTON, Leeds (Chairman).
WILLIAM THOMAS PLACE, Esq., Brunswick-terrace, Leeds.
THOMAS CHILD, Esq., Leeds.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—THE LEEDS BOROUGH BANK, Albion-street, Leeds.

SECRETARY—MICHAEL ALFRED MOON, Esq., F.G.S.

OFFICES—1, UPPER MILL HILL, BOAR LANE, LEEDS.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for acquiring and working a lead mining property, known as the Pen-yr-Henblas Mine, situated on the Halkyn Mountain, near Holywell. The lease of the property, together with the plant and machinery, have been purchased from the vendors in consideration of shares fully paid up. The mineral property consists of a series of lodes of veins, traversing the sett east and west, with cross-courses, some of which have been proved to be very wide and rich, and are commonly termed "fat" lodes.

As intimated in the enclosed report, some of these veins are well known, and have been and are being found highly remunerative in the adjoining mines. Even in the Pen-yr-Henblas mineral ground the richness of two of the veins referred to has been abundantly verified—viz., the Bryn-Blewog and the Garegwyd, the former having been worked by previous proprietors to a depth of 140 yards, and the latter only very partially, yet both in the aggregate yielding more than 20,000 tons.

The sett may be fitted regarded as virgin ground so far as the working of the various lodes (with one exception) is concerned.

The chert-stone, well known as being one of the repositories of lead ore which creeps the Mountain Limestone nearly over the whole estate, still retains its precious ore untouched and undisturbed at Pen-yr-Henblas. This portion of the property can be worked at a comparatively small expense, as the ancient experimental shafts may be easily utilised for that purpose. Thousands of tons of ore have been and are being extracted from the same kind of stone in neighbouring mines, and there is every reason for believing that the Pen-yr-Henblas chert-stone will be no less productive. Already men on tribute are engaged in exploring the top of Bryn-Blewog vein (whose chert-stone has never been disturbed) in a chert quarry, and excellent carbonate of lead is being obtained.

In the south level, at the bottom of Eytan shaft, a rise was made by the previous proprietors, and large lumps of galena, some weighing not less than 112 lbs. each, fell from the roof. As the ore evidently has its seat in the chert-stone above, and as the pieces of ore are not isolated fragments, but portions of some vein or flat, attempts are now being made to effect a communication with this upper stratum by means of a shaft from the surface.

It is the intention of the directors to open an old shaft near the west boundary, for the purpose of reaching a wide cross-course or flat, as it is known from reliable authority that a body of ore was there when the works were suddenly suspended in this part of the mine many years ago.

It is also the intention of the directors to open another shaft, called the "Ramsden" shaft, mentioned in Capt. Thos. Pierce's report, situated on the north-eastern boundary of the Pen-yr-Henblas sett, inasmuch as it is well known that a fine lode was found here, and nearly 200 tons of ore extracted, by a company working a neighbouring mine many years ago, but the operations were suddenly stopped from a mistake of a mining inspector.

There is one important feature in the Pen-yr-Henblas mineral ground which makes it contrast favourably with some adjoining mines, and that is its comparative freedom from water, and the probability of its remaining in that condition for a considerable time, inasmuch as a deep adit level, alluded to by Mr. Lloyd in his report, is now being driven to the dip of Pen-yr-Henblas by the North Henblas Mining Company. The excessive flow of water with which some of the neighbouring mines are troubled involves a constant and large expenditure in pumping it to the surface, but there is little probability of the Pen-yr-Henblas Mine being embarrassed in this respect over to a great depth.

The property embraces an area of about 190 acres, held on a lease from the Marquis of Westminster, at a royalty of 20s. per ton. There is no rental to pay, and there is no surface damage to anticipate.

To summarise the main features of the Pen-yr-Henblas Mine they may be thus stated:—

- 1.—Five or six veins, with large cross-courses, which act as feeders to the veins, intersect the sett.
- 2.—These veins and cross-courses are known to have yielded profitable results east and west, north and south of the said sett.
- 3.—The capping of chert-stone on the Mountain Limestone, known to abound with lead ore, and has not been worked at Pen-yr-Henblas.
- 4.—The mine not troubled with much water, and not likely to be in the future.

From these statements it will be seen that the directors do not offer a mere speculation to the public, but an enterprise containing elements of real value and large promise, and well worthy of a constant and vigorous development.

Application for shares and full prospectuses may be forwarded to the offices of the company, 1, Upper Mill Hill, Boar Lane, Leeds, addressed to the directors.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON THE PEN-YR-HENBLAS LEAD MINE.

The submitted reports are by gentlemen distinguished by their long experience and sound practical knowledge. The originals, with plans and other documents, can be seen at the offices.

REPORT FROM CAPTAIN MATTHEW FRANCIS.

Holywell, near Holyhead, July 26, 1871.

Seldom has it been my pleasure to inspect a mining property in which so many elements of success are concentrated as there are in these mines. This mine is situated in the parish of Holywell, in the county of Flint, in the heart of one of the richest lead-bearing districts in the Kingdom. Lying at the junction of the limestone with the coal measures it forms one of that celebrated range of mines which, beginning at Talargoch, in the county of Flint, and ending at Minera, in the county of Denbigh, and including the renowned Trelogan, the Holywell, the Herward and Milwr, the Parys, the Halkyn, the Hendre, the Mold, the Maesnyafon, and other mines of historic repute, all of which have yielded immense profits, have rendered the district so famous. In proximity are the Herward and Milwr and the Halkyn Mines; the former of which, in the short space of eight years, yielded more than £120,000 in profits, whilst the latter for 16 years consecutively paid its fortunate owner £80,000 a year. The sett is granted on favourable terms, and is large, embracing a good length on the lode, and traversing it from north to south, a series of cross-courses, which act as feeders to the east and west lodes, of which six, if not more, are within its limits known to exist—viz., Ellis's, the Silver Rake, the Garegwyd, the Cross-leaving, the Bryn-Blewog, and the Sun lode, and of these only three, as far as I can ascertain, have hitherto been developed—viz., the Garegwyd, the Cross-leaving, and the Bryn-Blewog lodes. From the first and second 3070 tons of ore from a limited space were obtained, whilst the last, within a comparatively recent period, yielded 17,000 tons, and paid immense profits; so that your sett is not only contiguous to very profitable lodes, but even within it also is a lode which in productiveness has ranked scarcely second to none. Of the undeveloped lodes, which afford scope for the profitable employment of capital, your agent has wisely given preference to that termed the Silver Rake, a fine masterly lode, which has yielded a deal of ore westward.

REPORT FROM CAPTAIN JOHN LLOYD.

Hartshill, Hendre Mines, Mold, June 27, 1871.

The geological position of this mine is unsurpassed in all respects; it is situated within two miles (south) of Holywell, and about equidistant to the great smelting works of Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., as well as other lead smelting houses, with extensive facilities for the transit of minerals from and sundry materials to for the want of the mine, and facing east the estuary of the River Dee channel, on a fine elevation, where an adit level might be and is now being driven by an adjoining company, and only a few fathoms short of reaching or touching your north boundary that will unwater the whole mine for a large number of fathoms deeper than any point hitherto sunk to by the previous companies, if such were needed, but fortunately the inflow of water to the mines is not an impediment of any importance, as I understand by the experience of the working that for the 34th part of the year not more water seems to flow into the mines than an adit level to cross the ore, and water. The stratification of the mines is the great body of carboniferous lime rocks that the district is so abundant with and deeply made, at least 3000 feet thick at this part of the mountain, so well known for its natural lead ore producing qualities, and needs no comment, statistics being too abundant to prove the fabulous wealth revealed from the working of one or two lodes only, and developed but partially and shallow, only 70 fathoms deep calculated on the brow of the hill. There are now already proved no less than five east and west master lodes running through your lease, parcel, besides their several tributaries and causers, well known by the following names: Pen-yr-Henblas, Bryn-Blewog, Garegwyd, Silver Rake, and Pant-y-Pydw; and also a very productive north and south vein, called flat or horizontal lode; all these veins have proved highly remunerative. Pen-yr-Henblas lode alone has been worked to the east of the hill your mine is situated on, and on this vein only 70 fms. deep, and from this depth upwards it has returned many thousands of tons of prime lead ore at a very small cost of extracting, thus giving the shareholders large and regular dividends for a long period of time, and east of engine-shaft no work has been done worth speaking of on this fine productive lode.

The other named lodes, and especially Garegwyd vein and its tributary have been but partially explored in your sett; in fact, three of five lodes are almost virgin and unwrought the whole length of your lease. All these veins show excellent indications that they contain great courses of ore that could be proved easily and with a small outlay. The produce of the various lodes is almost entirely galena, with a few blende or zinc ore in the composition of gangue and carbonate of lime; thus the dressing of ores is cheap and easy, requiring but simple machinery for the process. The percentage of the ore is about 80 per cent. for lead and 10 oz. of silver. Besides air-ways, there are on your mine six main shafts already sunk of different depths, and in suitable positions to develop the mines deeper and more extensively. All these shafts are permanent and ample in size; also buildings are erected adequate to the further development of the mine, wanting only little roof repairs, &c., and I consider the sett quite ample in extent for any one company to do justice with and work effectually, and laid out most conveniently and without any incumbrances of dead rent or surface trespass.

After maturely examining the different operations carried out by the original company, and the success derived from the nominal extent and shallow workings done, especially on some of the chief lodes, together with the feasible chances those veins offer to be found productive, also the great preparations already made, such as sinking Eytan shaft, which is about 300 feet deep, of good size, and the present prospect, so that I have no doubt but that the Pen-yr-Henblas Mine will be found to be a most valuable and profitable property, and I am confident that it will be found to be a most valuable and profitable property, and I am confident that it will be found to be a most valuable and profitable property.

returns which I need not point out in this report. I firmly believe that your mine cannot fail to become a prize of great and lasting value.

REPORT FROM CAPTAIN THOMAS PIERCE.
Meegwyn, June 22, 1871.

I consider the sett west from north Henblas Mine of the common to be a very valuable one, equal to any one that can be mentioned in the neighbourhood, if it be worked in a proper manner. Hunt's shaft (now called Ramsden's) should be sunk 12 yards deeper than the present depth. But before doing this I would advise that a level be driven north from the bottom of the shaft into the old workings, for the purpose of securing ventilation; the cross-cut would also be useful as a lodge for sinking the shaft deeper. A sump was sunk on the bottom of the mine about 10 yards deep below the 80 yard level, on a very strong vein, which vein will pay most handsomely when the shaft is sunk to the depth I have recommended. Remembering what I have seen of the mining ground in that locality, and the quantity of lead ore we obtained (getting more than 150 tons from a very small patch of ground), and remembering also the condition in which the mine was left (lumps of ore weighing 1 cwt. each still remaining in the level) I have not the least doubt that this portion of the Pen-yr-Henblas Mine will pay large dividends and for a long period. In fact, I can highly recommend the sett to any company, and can confidently assert that it will prove a capital paying mine with a very small outlay.

Late Captain for more than six years of the North Henblas Mine.

THE GREAT EAST FOXDALE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), ISLE OF MAN.

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.

Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 5s. per share on allotment; the remainder in instalments of 2s. 6d. each, at intervals of not less than two months.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The existence of, together with the large quantity of high-priced silver-lead now raised in the Isle of Man, particularly in the Foxdale Mining District, cannot fail to direct the attention of all who are interested in lead mining to these localities, in which there exist such fair and reasonable chances of large returns for a spirited and judicious outlay of capital.

With a view to the advantages alluded to, the present company has been formed for the purpose of working the rich and valuable mine situated in the Isle of Man, and known as the Tyndal Mine, in the Bishop's Barony, parish of Marown, east of and adjoining the Foxdale Mine, together with the adjoining property, a grant of which has been obtained from the Crown.

The extent of the united sett will be about two miles on the course of the splendid east and west lode from which the celebrated Foxdale Mine has returned enormous quantities of rich silver-lead, from the sale of which the shareholders have received upwards of £200,000 in dividends, and the mine still continues as productive as ever.

On the Tyndal portion of the mine there has been already a large amount of money spent in driving an adit level about 80 fathoms in length, and in sinking the engine-shaft about 50 fathoms, from which sinking there has been obtained about 200 tons of lead ore, leaving a nice course of ore in the bottom of the shaft when last seen.

There are also erected on the works a good engine-house, offices, &c., which will save the company a great outlay and loss of time, and when the necessary machinery is erected the mine will at once be ready for active operations (upon the already discovered lode), which will be carried on in a vigorous manner, under judicious and economical management, when there is no doubt that large and profitable returns will be realised.

The extent of the advantages alluded to there has been discovered east of the Tyndal shaft, and immediately adjoining the new grant of ground, a splendid course of ore a few feet from surface, and opened on for about 30 yards by three cuttings from surface, the deepest not more than 8 feet, in which a splendid lode, with a fine course of solid ore from 8 to 10 inches wide, may be seen, and from which solid pieces of lead, each over 60 lbs. in weight, were taken. This admits of no question, as it is now open to inspection.

The directors, in calling attention to the annexed extracts from reports, beg to say that they have little to add to the statement of facts put forward by men of well-known ability, and to your confidence of ore about 100 fms. both in Walcote and in the Isle of Man, beyond stating that they can with the greatest confidence recommend this undertaking, believing that it is free from many risks that generally attend mining speculations; for there are not only lodes of great promise in the sett, but they have actually been cut rich in lead at surface, as stated in the reports; and as the mines are in a district so well known for its mineral wealth, the directors can with every confidence recommend the Great East Foxdale Mine as a good and safe investment.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the offices of the company, where splendid specimens of ore recently taken from the mine may be seen, and prospectuses and forms of application for shares obtained.

Any further information can be had upon application personally or by letter to T. HUGHES, at the office of the company, 53, Seel-street, Liverpool, where also an order to inspect the mine can be obtained.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

From Capt. JOHN LLOYD, of the Hendre Mines, &c., Flintshire.

To the east of the engine-shaft, some 30 fathoms or thereabouts, three small shallow cuttings, some 30 yards apart, are sunk to the depth of 6 or 7 feet upon the crop of the south lode, and in each of these cuttings a handsome course of ore is now to be seen, from which I cut about a hundredweight of solid silver lead, as per sample submitted to your office. If this course of ore should continue downwards, and there is every indication to warrant it doing so, and should also improve in value, it being a strong masterly lode, with every component matrix, such as oxide of iron, sulphure of zinc, carbonate of lime and lead, which are always the natural gauge of the chief bearing veins of the Silurian rocks of all districts, I see nothing to prevent your having a profitable mine in a very short time in this part alone of your valuable property.

From Capt. MATTHEW FRANCIS, Manager of the Ballacorkish Silver-lead and Copper Mining Company (Limited).

The state and promise of these mines have been very materially altered for the better by the recent discovery of a lode of very great promise, which is now to be seen at the surface, and has been opened out for a distance of 40 yards in length, and I must say that I have not seen anything that pleased me so much for several years past. From the knowledge I have of the district, and from information I have gathered together, I am of opinion that there is another lode close by the one that has just been opened out, and which can be easily proved by cross-cuttings from below. I have only to reiterate my former opinion, that my firm conviction is that you have a most valuable property.

From Capt. JOHN KITTO, late Manager of the Great Laxey Mine.

This property is very favourably situated, being in close proximity to the main road leading from Douglas to Peel, and its position offers facilities for the transit of materials, ores, &c., such as are seldom met with in the island. Its geological position is also of the most favourable character, being a continuation of the Foxdale run of mineral ground, and not far from the granite range, which is considered a very desirable object; and the lode on which the principal operations have hitherto been conducted is believed to be identical with one of the main producing lodes in the Foxdale Mine, known as "Beckwith's vein," which in that mine has yielded enormous quantities of lead ore, and has returned immense profits to the shareholders.

From Capt. BAWDEN, late Manager of the Isle of Man or Foxdale Mining Company.

Taken in a mining point of view, with the knowledge that the Foxdale vein passes through it, I would venture to state that there is not a more favourable district for mining speculation in the Isle of Man. I find by the surface trials recently made that some splendid specimens of lead ore have been met with on the back of the south of Foxdale vein (about 35 fathoms east of the engine-shaft), which, if it continues in depth, must very materially enhance the value of the property.

THE EAST CORNWALL ST. VINCENT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital, £30,000, in 3000 shares of £10 each.

BANKERS—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, London, Manchester, and Devonport.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. BOOTE and EDGAR, 45, George-street, Manchester.

MESSRS. DELOITH and HALLIDAY, Public Accountants, Manchester.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—1, ST. ANN'S CHURCHYARD, MANCHESTER.

C. H. HOLT—SECRETARY (pro tem.)

A large part of the capital required by this company has been privately subscribed, and the remaining shares now to be issued to the public, bearing a preferential dividend of 10 per cent., may be had on application to the bankers, solicitors, or secretary (pro tem.), from whom also full reports and prospectuses may be obtained.

The ores from these mines have been assayed by Prof. Grace-Calvert, of the Royal Institution, Manchester, and his certificates show results so remarkable that it may well be questioned whether a higher percentage of silver has at any time been obtained from any ores ever raised in this country.

The freeholds of the several properties belong to the company, and are absolutely free from all royalties or fines or restrictive covenants, and any and every kind (facts of the highest importance to investors), which are so detrimental to mining operations generally.

The directors invite the fullest and most searching investigation by investors, and will afford every facility for that purpose; and they do this in full confidence that shares in a more genuine property were never offered to the public.

Such is the confidence of one of the directors in the undertaking, that he (more than a month ago) on his own responsibility, gave instructions for commencing operations at the mines, without waiting for the capital to be subscribed by the public; and the result is most encouraging.

The explorations go to prove that upwards of 15,000 tons of stuff are laid open above the adit level, which will produce an average of 50 ounces of silver to the ton, and leave a profit, after deducting extraction expenses, of fully £10 per ton, in addition to which during the present week a branch of silver ore has been cut, valued at £200 per ton.

Valuable lodes of copper and of tin likewise exist in these mines, and all will be worked simultaneously.

THE EAST CORNWALL ST. VINCENT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that the LIST for APPLICATIONS for the TEN PER CENT. PREFERENTIAL SHARES in this company will be CLOSED on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, when the directors meet to consider the same.
1, St. Ann's Churchyard, Manchester, 24th August, 1871.
1, St. Ann's Churchyard, Manchester, 24th August, 1871.

Original Correspondence.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE QUEEN MINE—ITS PROSPECTS.

SIR,—In response to the enquiries made by "Investor" in the Journal of last week, perhaps he may feel interested in the following reports from Messrs. Knott and Doble, and Capt. William Pascoe, of South Wheal Frances, Camborne. The report of Mr. Pascoe has been sent to me for insertion in your columns by one of the shareholders, for whom the inspection was made, and surely it is now clear to everyone that either the Queen Mine is already one of the greatest prizes ever known in English mining, as the mineral is actually found, and only time is required to erect the necessary machinery to return large and increasing dividends, or else Messrs. Knott, Doble, and Pascoe are greatly mistaken.

Aug. 23.—We have read Mr. Barnard's letter carefully, which appeared in the Mining Journal of the 12th inst., and we have no hesitation in saying that what he states about the success of the Queen Mine is correct. Already, as he says, 1100 ozs. of silver have been extracted and sold from the amalgamation works, which can be compared to nothing but a working model, and we hope to have another 1000 ozs. ready to lay before the shareholders at the next meeting, the last week of September; and when the new works are started we shall be able to show to the world the truth of Mr. Barnard's statements. The Queen Mine has simply come to this—the returns and profits can be regulated by the amount of stamping power and dressing apparatus, and the number of men employed. Twelve heads of stamps will be started with the amalgamation works, which we hope will be near completion by the end of another month. Independent of the rich silver ores, which we are almost sure to find by carrying on extensive explorations, we can rely upon an already known inexhaustible supply for years to come of stuff giving 10 ozs. to the ton. The silver lode at one point of the mine only, which we call pool, for the silver lode is 2½ ft. wide, and, by a fair assay of several tons, gives 18½ ozs. of silver to the ton. We have already hundreds of tons of this sort ready for treatment, but, independent of this and occasional finds of rich silver ores that give from 100 to 400 ozs. of silver to the ton, we will in this letter confine ourselves to the practically inexhaustible supply of stuff that gives on an average 10 ozs. of silver per ton. When our stamping power is erected we shall be able to do at least 300 tons per month, and the amalgamation will extract 80 per cent. of the silver at the first treatment or 2400 ozs. of silver per month. Here is a value of 600l. net profit, or 7200l. per annum, as the bi-products will pay the cost of extraction. A great quantity of 10-oz. silver stuff is the produce from the copper and tin lodes, generally known as muddies; they are sold, first of all, to the arsenical works, at 4½d. per unit, or about 12s. 6d. per ton. The arsenical works are adjoining the mine. The tin in the muddies is at least ½ cwt. per ton, and the copper to 5 per cent.; the ashes, by contract, are returned to us, which we shall have stamped, and the silver and copper extracted, and the tin more easily extracted and cleaned. Such results must mean great profits; but as we explore the mine and open up the ground we shall be considerably increasing our get of mineral, and the amalgamation can, of course, be extended to treat even 100 tons per day. Those results are produced chiefly by science, as twenty years since those very points we are working would have been considered utterly valueless. The shareholders must not imagine that dividends will be made immediately; the work cannot possibly be started for some time, to erect practical machinery, that the laying out of tin-dressing floors, the erection of another engine, and the opening up of a mine, however successful, takes time. In conclusion, we do not hesitate to say that the Queen Mine is certain to become, coupled with the patent amalgamation process, one of the prizes in English mining. We not only think this, but more than that, for a certainty so different to mining in the past, the new process enables us to say that we know it.—W. KNOTT, J. W. DOBLE.

Camborne, Aug. 18.—In compliance with your request, I have carefully inspected the above mine, and beg to hand you my report thereon. The engine-shaft is sunk perpendicularly in the country (clay-slate) and is cleared 7 fms. below the 30; in this level (the 30 fathom) the lode is intersected by a cross-cut south of level 2 fms., which underlies about 2 fms. of the country, the 50 fms. level is driven 15 fms. east of cross-cut in the country, by the side of the lode, in three or four places the lode is cut through, where it varies in width from 2 to 4 ft., principally composed of arsenical pyrites, and by my assay worth tin from 8l. to 12l. per fathom. The same level is driven about 30 fms. west of the cross-cut; the lode is of the same character as in the 30 east, but not so large, being from 1 to 2 ft. wide, worth for tin from 4l. 10s. to 9l. per fathom. In the 20 the lode is intersected by a cross-cut south from the engine-shaft, and opened on by a level 2½ fms. east; it is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, also composed of arsenical pyrites, worth for tin from 7l. to 8l. per fathom. Cook's shaft, about 60 fms. east of the engine-shaft, is sunk to 40 fms. below the 30 level, below the adit. The 20 is driven 1 fm. east of the shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, precisely of the same character as in the other level; I took no sample from this end, but, judging from the nature of the lode, I have no doubt but that it is as rich for tin as in the other levels. The 10 is driven 25 fathoms east of the shaft; the lode is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, worth for tin from 7l. to 9l. per fathom. The same level is driven 18 fms. west of shaft; the lode is of much the same size and value.—No. 3 lode: This lode has a slight underlie south, and is in the engine-shaft in the 30; it will form a junction with the tin lode some 2 or 3 fms. below the level; this is a point of great importance, and should be reached with all possible speed.—Silver Lode: This lode is cut in the adit level 60 fms. north of engine shaft, and opened on by a level 14 fms. east of the cross-cut; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of peach, prun, soft spar, and floukan; a very promising looking lode, and Capt. Knott informs me that it contains about 20 ozs. of silver to the ton of stuff. Bennett's western shaft is 7 fms. below the 10 fathom level, in which there is a branch of white iron interpersed with silver ore, which is very rich; and, judging from the character of the lode, I have no doubt but that it will produce a good deal of rich ore. In reviewing the mine I would observe that none of the lodes have been developed to any great extent, and that the large percentage of arsenic, it will be necessary to have a calmer, with proper chambers, to condense the arsenic, which will add materially to the returns of the mine. In conclusion, I am pleased with the prospects of the mine, and if vigorously prosecuted, and the necessary erections made for the proper dressing of the tin ores, with the present high price, good profits can be realised.—WILLIAM PASCOE.

"Investor" enquires the meaning of the sudden and great fluctuations in the price of the Queen shares. My reply is, that the shares I advertise for sale at 25s. are for elements upon my books, who hear certain false statements made by unprincipled brokers at once give credence to them, and as self-preservation in the first law of nature, hasten to put what they consider the burden of the property on someone else's back, and I am the medium of the disposition of the property. Of course I receive a small commission, and am only too happy to get rid of an obnoxious, abusive shareholder, but a little coin in my own pocket, and introduce a good article to a new client.

If people do not choose to have faith in me they can do the other thing—what ever I write or say I mean, and it is my earnest wish to benefit all those with whom I become acquainted, but if success is not achieved so early as anticipated the disappointed may as well attempt to talk to the wind as begin to bully me. I will not have it.

I have now a limited time to sell several hundred Queen shares at 25s., and although I know they are worth 37l., there they are for 25s.; the present proprietors do not deserve to reap the benefits of the prize that they have been anxious to throw away. This is the secret of shares being quoted by me at 25s.; perhaps by the end of next month I shall not be able to get a share for my best friend under 37l. However, to the point. As regards these shares, now under offer at 25s., so convinced am I of success that I will contract to give a 25s. dividend of 20 per cent. per annum next year upon these particular shares, and 25s. out of my own pocket if the mine does not pay it, but I think that at 25s. per share, cent. per cent., will be realised next year.

As regards the fresh capital—5000l.—2000l. will be wanted for the amalgamation works and the laying out of tin-dressing floors. The second call is due on Jan. 1, 1872; this will make 2500l. of the 5000l., and this amount will pay for the whole of the proposed new machinery for the present, and the remaining capital will come in handy to supply additional stamps and motive-power, as they are required by-and-by, and there will be no occasion to use profits for capital accounts. The new capital, 5000l., was arranged to extend over two years, 25s. per share paid call every six months, to make the payments easy to the shareholders, and provide for machinery, as the mine by development and time required it.

As for the shareholders receiving dividends during the next two years, I anticipate a dividend at Christmas; it will not be much, but at least I should think 1s., and more likely 2s., per share.

"Investor" had better re-read the report of Messrs. Knott and Doble, and if he puts any faith in it he may at least expect the 1s. My opinion is, the mine will next year (1872) give dividends to the tune of 20,000l. How the mine would stare if it were to 50,000l. This is not impossible, as, if Mr. Doble treats 500 tons per month of 20-oz. stuff, it will be 25,000l. a year, and besides this there are the rich deposits of silver, tin, and copper, and the endless mass of 10-oz. stuff. Well, there is no occasion to talk or write any further upon the matter—time will prove. This is as certain as the Bank of England, that next summer, if Messrs. Knott and Doble only perform one-half that they promise, the Queen shares will be 10l. each.

THOMAS J. BARNARD.

175, Paternoster-buildings, London, E.C., Aug. 25.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—NEVER AT FAULT.—In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and scrofulous enlargements of the glands Holloway's ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure, which never disappoints the most favourable expectations. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition of the body, which renders the cure complete and permanent. Under the guidance of this medicine, the system is restored to its natural state, and the disordered organs freely without fear.

VAN MINING COMPANY.

BALFERN BROTHERS AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 5*l.* each. This is another instance of the conversion of a private firm into a limited liability company. The object of the new association is to acquire and carry on the dyeing, bleaching, &c. business of Balfern Brothers, of Monkwell-street, City, and Hammersmith. The subscribers are—Messrs. J. E. Balfern, Spring Vale, Hammersmith, 50 shares; J. G. Livesing, 31, King-street, Hammersmith, 20 shares; J. W. Crossley, Hammersmith, 20 shares; Charles Davey, Westminster-road, 20 shares; W. Kent, Hammersmith, 30 shares; H. Kent, Hammersmith, 20 shares; and H. W. Blake, Hammersmith, 20 shares.

MWYNDY IRON ORE COMPANY.

After having carefully considered the question, decided upon the opposite course, and the **JOSEPH STURGE GILPIN** (of Nottingham) supported the proposition of the board. Looking at the accounts he considered the directors might have safely received £100,000, and he was of opinion that the company was worth 5 per cent. per annum, and that they had taken a more prudent view of the circumstances, a right course of action depending upon his aid. He said that he would support Mr. Vivian he (Mr. Gilpin) knew him well, and he could assure the shareholders that they could accept his report as thoroughly truthful in every detail. Mr. Vivian was a faithful, honest, and experienced man; therefore, he would support him. He said relative to the £100,000 of property, that Mr. Gilpin had a right to demand, and he said that it was due to those who had carried out the programme, declaring that he would support him. He then said that he would vote in favour of the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

the 30 Fm. Level: This level has been extended west of shaft 21½ fathoms—measuring 91½ fathoms. We have also driven a level upon the footwall of the lode 45 fathoms long, commencing at a point 34 fathoms west of the shaft, which in some places is worth 8 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom, but will average for the whole length 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom; the lode varies in thickness from 2 to 3 fathoms. The present end is now driving upon a good course of ore from the 30 fms. level, and the engine-shaft to the present end we have a continuous course of ore 91½ fathoms long. The level of the engine-shaft, in the back of the level, 60 fathoms in length (being 30 fms. each side the shaft), will produce about 55 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom; the lode in places is 40 and 45 feet wide, but on an average for the whole length is 5 fathoms wide; the height in the back of the level is 6 fathoms. At a point 20 fathoms east of the shaft, on the bottom of this level, a winze has been sunk to the 45 fms. level, when it reaches that point; we have cut into the lode at different places in the height of the level, and the winze will work 10 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom; when the 45 has reached this winze we shall resume the driving of the 30 east in the side of the lode, and use the stuff to pack up stopes in the 45.—The 15 Fathom Level: This level has been extended east of shaft 26½ fathoms; the total length at present is 105 fathoms east; during the last 60 fathoms of driving we have had every indication that we are skimming the top of a long run of ore ground; to prove this we have sunk a winze at a point 10 fathoms east of the shaft, from the footwall of the lode; at a depth of 6 fathoms the lode was tried, when it was found to be worth 10 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The stopes in the back of this level, measuring 30 fathoms east and 24 fathoms west of engine-shaft, are on an average 11½ fathoms high, worth 30 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom; average width of the lode 22 feet. The four stopes in the back of this level, extending westward for a length of 27 fathoms from a point 44 fathoms west of shaft, will average in width 30 feet, and 27 fathoms high, of 10 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom; the height of these stopes in the back of the level is 6 fathoms. A large amount of ore has been taken in the shape of cross-cut, rises, winzes, and sundry other drivings, for the several purposes of filling up stopes, forming passes for ventilation and stuff, and opening up the ground in sections for future working.—Surface: We have widened the embankment of the reservoir 8 ft. for the whole length, in order to raise it 5 ft. higher; it will then be 29 ft. deep. The line of flat-roads 190 fms. long, with pillars, stands, bell-pit, and bobe, &c., is completed between the old engine-shaft and the new engine-shaft, and the engine-shaft is now sinking to the level of the new place; we shall resume the sinking of this shaft as soon as we have fixed the new cylinder to the pumping engine. The pair of 18-in. cylinder winding-engines, and boiler-houses over the same, and stack 74 ft. high have been erected at Seabam's place. On the top floors we have extended the side wall and fixed the 15 and 1 in. stone-breaker, and built two new cottages adjoining the count-house. Attached to the engine on the new floors we have fixed a 10-in. screw-cutting lathe. We have also fixed a 10-in. screw-cutting lathe, and a 10-in. screw-cutting lathe, on the branch railway, which will contain 1500 tons. Several walls, crunks, and line-pits have been made since last meeting. The branch railway and new road are nearly completed; when this branch is finished we shall be able to remove the piles of slime of low percentage from the present floors to a new dressing-floor, which must hereafter be made the farthest-side of the brook, where we can have water to dress it, and from which we can return about 25 tons per month at a very small cost. In conclusion, I may say we consider the general appearance to be the better than ever; in fact, I think now and then it looks rich enough, and we should satisfy any mind within the bounds of reason. We sampled to-day for the last month 450 tons of lead and 109 tons of blende, the sale of which will take place on the 31st instant.—WM. WILLIAMS.

This having been unanimously agreed to, and suitably acknowledged by Capt. Williams, a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able and courteous conduct in the chair terminated the proceedings.

CWM RICKET LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The CHAIRMAN enquired if anyone wished to put any questions to the agent, Capt. Ridge?—Mr. JOHN MEGIN asked if Capt. Ridge had a plan of the mine, to which he (Capt. Ridge) replied that he had one on the mine, a copy of which was at the office of the company.—Mr. MEGIN asked if it would be necessary to sink another shaft on the lode out in the deep adit cross-cut in the centre of the sett?—Captain RIDGE said that in order fully to prove the mine this would be necessary, but that it was his intention to confine the operations for the present to the sinking of the present shaft and driving on the course of the lode, as they had the lode at 24 fms., and found it productive at that depth.—Mr. MEGIN asked how far they had sunk since they had the machinery completed in the shaft?—Capt. RIDGE replied that they had sunk 120 fms., and were now driving north-west and south-east on the lode, the lode was in a dipping and dipping north-east.—Mr. JOHN MEGIN now asked the agent to be good to have him to have run the lode, so that he could see the lode, and the agent said that if the lode continued as it now was, in six months he should be able to put out the lode, and if it continued as it now was, in six months he should be able to put

Mr. TAYLOR said few mines could show such results as this with so small an outlay of capital, and they must be prepared to spend money if they wished to make good returns.—The meeting then terminated.

CALDBECK FELS CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Cpts. Hawke, Revართan, and Lamb report that they are pleased they have reached the great south lode, south-east in the 10, at point of junction with caunter lode, with very satisfactory results. The first spillo of lode, which they have taken off hanging wall, is 3½ ft., and the product, a little in advance of point of intersection, consists of quartz and blue lead, iron pyrites, green oxides of copper, and stones of yellow peacock and horseflesh copper ore. They are confident therefore, from present indications, which are certainly everything that could be desired, that the yield of ore from this lode, below the deep adit, will be very considerable. They are also confident that the prospect of the mine is very satisfactory. They are busily engaged in preparing for the erection of a 20-horse power vertical turbine, with every appliance requisite for winding and pumping, at the junction shaft below the deep adit. They have completed the erection of a new water-wheel, 21 ft. in diameter by 3 ft. within in the breast, for dressing purposes, and are making ready, as fast as circumstances will admit, for the erection of a 24-inch cylinder steam-engine for winding at the engine shaft, likewise to facilitate with greater dispatch the dressing, to enable them to increase the saleable output of the mine. In prospect of the mine being reserved, they are gratified with the prospect of the main network and tribute workings throughout the mine, and estimate their reserves of ore on the caunter and north lodes to be 20,000, worth. Their reserves of ore on the new and great south lodes to be fully 30,000. They sampled on Aug. 14, lead (compacted) 100 tons, copper 30 tons; total, 130 tons of ore.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, the CHAIRMAN read the report as follows:—

The reserve fund at the present date stands at 5692*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

THE CHAIRMAN said he had a very few observations to make upon the present occasion, and those of a very congratulatory character. They had succeeded in getting over the principal difficulties with which they had had to contend during the past four years—that is, the small supply of ore, in consequence of the Burra Burra Mine having been closed, and the exceedingly low price of copper. It was satisfactory to be able to state that the supply of ore was very much increasing, independently of Burra Burra, and he had no doubt that the next six months would show satisfactory results. There was a time when the average profits of their company were 20,000*l.* per annum, and he hoped the time would again come when similar results would be realised. On the present occasion the amount to the credit of profits was 100,000*l.*, and it was his hope that by the middle of the year they should be able to declare a dividend. He would still the annual accounts were made up, when they would be able to declare a respectable dividend. He need hardly say, however, that the amount would depend to some extent upon the price of copper: it was now about 78*l.* per ton, and he had reason to believe it would be maintained, if it did not improve. The works at Newcastle were now ready to start, and it was of great importance that they could not be closed again, so that they would obtain coal from the Newcastle works in smelting—at the pit's mouth at 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. When they had to ship their coal from England they paid as much as 6*l.* or 7*l.* per ton. There was no prospect of increased wages, on the contrary, the tendency was in the opposite direction. They had disposed of their teams—the keeping of which involved a very heavy outlay—having a railway down to the port. The wharves were completed, and they had a large cargo of iron ore on board. The fact that the summer harvest was so much improved, was certainly a most important matter, and he was glad to hear that the position of the port was so much improved. He had realised that position which was not bringing any previous period. They had realised that position which was not bringing any previous period. They had realised that position which was not bringing any previous period.

any revenue. During the period of difficulty arising from the closing of the Burra Mine they had employed their capital and skill in carrying out the works to which he had referred, and there could not be a divided opinion that there were the most solid grounds for congratulation that they had been carried out. Their present works were capable of smelting 20,000 tons of ore per annum, and if they smelted that quantity they would be able to return a handsome profit upon the capital of the company. (Hear, hear.)

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the present yield of ore from other sources than the Burra Mine?—THE CHAIRMAN said it was in the ratio of 8000 tons per annum, as against 4000 tons during the previous year.

Mr. McALLAN said there had been a large capital expended, but he thought the shareholders had now good reason to believe that it would yield a handsome return. THE CHAIRMAN said he hoped when he met the shareholders in February he should be able to recommend a dividend at the rate of 1s. 6d. or 2s. per share. (Hear, hear.) He might add that the profit for the half-year was but an estimate, so that the amount might be more or less. There would be no difficulty in paying the amount in dividend, but the directors thought it would be better to defer the payment of a dividend till February. There was every prospect that the company would receive an increased supply of ore, and also that the crisis in the copper trade had passed, so that in future they might estimate with some reasonable degree of certainty the value of the amount standing to their credit. He hoped the time would come when they would be able to declare regular half-yearly dividends that would not be derogatory to the status of the company. (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, yesterday.

Mr. EDMUND A. PONTIFEX in the chair.

Mr. J. C. LEAVER (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the profit and loss account for the year affords no means of comparison with the working of former years, either as to the cost of production or to the quantity and richness of the ore raised during the year 1869, owing to the circumstance that the stock of ores reported to have been raised during the years prior to 1870 had been over-estimated by the mine officers to the extent of nearly 2000 tons (of which about 600 tons had been subsequently replaced). The accounts of the previous years having been already closed, the whole effect of the deficiency of about 1600 tons of necessity upon the profit and loss account of 1869. Explanations have been given to account for the existence of the deficiency without its having been known to the mine officers. The directors have ordered that, at whatever cost, the ores prepared for market in each month are, for the future, to be kept separate, and are, so far as possible, to be cleared off before the next month's raisings are touched. It is, therefore, confidently anticipated that no such error can recur. Although the deficiency itself is deficient, there is abundance of the material from which to make up the quantity. Indeed, it came to be a question whether the dredge ought not to be valued as an asset, and so extinguish the deficiency; but it was thought better to adhere to the rule of not bringing into account any ore until it had been converted into a marketable form. The ores of 1869 which have been sold have realised 104,153l. 2s. 10d. Had the quantity existed which was reported to be on the spot it would have realised a further sum of 33,000l., making in all 137,153l. 2s. 10d. The costs of the year were 94,194l. 2s. 4d. They were estimated at 108,721l. 14s. 10d. in the return account presented at the last meeting, upon the full quantity of ore there stated. Not only to lose the market value of the ore deficient, but to throw the costs of the year upon a smaller output. The result is that the actual realised profit for the year 1869 is only 9959l. 6s. 6d., being about equal to the amount of dividend already paid. The balance of 5167l. 2s. 5d. (including income tax) has been carried to the debit of reserve fund. The directors feel every confidence that whatever can be done to make smelting a successful enterprise in Namaqualand may be expected from the skill and experience of the smelting manager, Mr. Thielien. The importance of the success can scarcely be over-estimated, for not only will it utilise large quantities of ore, which otherwise will be valueless, but the transport of fuel will most materially reduce the cost of the down transport of the ore, regains, and metal. The transport upon the railway has continued to progress satisfactorily; and the directors have no doubt, judging from the reports of Mr. Wild and Mr. Hall, that the line is well adapted for the use of locomotives, notwithstanding its narrow gauge and lightness of construction. The use of locomotives will vastly increase the means of transport, which will be still further extended when the additional short section of line, already in course of formation, is constructed up the mountains to Kookfontein. The shipment of ores and unloading of stores at Port Nolloth are still being prosecuted under considerable difficulties, and at increased expense, owing to the absence of a landing jetty, for the construction of which the sanction of Government was required. This has only recently been given in regard to some of its details. The necessary material for the jetty was dispatched early in May. Ookiep promises to confirm the most sanguine expectations which have been formed of it. Spectakel has not yet realised the anticipations formed of it some months ago, but good hopes are still entertained of its becoming a profitable mine as a highly valuable property. The Trial Mines have not yet developed any important features, but the appearance of Koperberg continue to be encouraging—those of Nababep are not quite so much so. While Ookiep continues to produce as much ore as the resources of the company will enable them to deal with there is no object in pushing forward the development of the other mines beyond the point necessary to ensure their being ready to be worked upon whenever the increased resources of the company, or the diminishing production of Ookiep, may render it desirable.

THE CHAIRMAN had anticipated that he would have had to congratulate the shareholders upon having made dividends which repaid the whole of the capital originally subscribed. In this he had been disappointed, but they had paid 6l. 7s. 6d. out of the 7l., and had the stock of ores proved as large as had been computed they would have returned the remaining 12s. 6d. The raisings previous to 1870 had been found to be deficient. The mistake was a serious one, but it had not affected the real position of the company. They had lost nothing that they had ever had, but they believed they had that which they had not. But for the deficiency mentioned the result for 1869 would have been fairly satisfactory; they would have earned a profit of 31,000l. in the year. Owing, however, to the deficiency of the ore they had earned but about 10,000l. The causes of the mistake were probably various, but the main cause was the vast accumulation of their stocks of ore there, and the scarcity of labour for weighing them. The whole of the labour obtainable was applied to the working of the mines, the necessary consequence being that the directors were not enabled to ascertain the value of the stocks as they were, and the only computation was made on the basis of the weight, which the directors considered desirable, although it would involve an additional cost of, perhaps, 500l. per month, or 6000l. per annum, extra. The deficiency, he should remark, was to some extent compensated by the large quantity of dredge ore they had on hand which had not been taken account of as an asset. He might explain that most of the ore was rich enough to be made ready for market by mere cobbing, the dredge ore being the ore remaining after this better ore had been removed. This dredge ore was a valuable asset, but it was useless to put it into the market until it was made ready for sale. It was proposed to once to smelt the dredge ore, but it had been ascertained that all circumstances being considered, it would be dearer than to dress it. Mr. Richard Taylor had, therefore, been over in Germany to inspect the best forms of automatic dressing arrangements used there, and as soon as he had prepared the necessary plans for the Cape Company's mines they would be put in execution. The absence of cheap labour was much against them, especially during the last two years, in which the gold and diamond discoveries had drawn away a great many hands. They did not doubt, however, that ultimately the large number attracted to the country by those discoveries would tend rather to cheapen labour than otherwise. In 1870 they raised from Ookiep, Spectakel, and the Trial Mines 6668 tons of ore, against 6569 tons raised in the year 1869. The mining cost at Ookiep had increased about 6000l.; the result as to Spectakel was satisfactory, and at the Trial Mines they had also been producing marketable ore. In 1869 they had obtained 13s. 1d. per ton for their ore, and 13s. 9d. in 1870 for what had been already sold, and if the remainder was of the same richness as the ores of 1869, and fetched the same average price, they would have a profit of 20,000l. on Ookiep, and 18000l. on Spectakel, and a loss of 10000l. on the Trial Mines. After deducting general expenses they might reckon upon a net profit of 25,000l. If they made that profit they would have to write off certain amounts—such as expenses on road account, which at present appear as assets. The reserves were about the same as last year, being 42,000 tons in 1869, and 42,900 tons in 1870. When the tramway is completed they proposed to increase the output. One of the chief reasons for sending out Mr. Wild was to prevent the great increase in stores, which at present stood at 38,000l. In excess of the previous year, of which the 22,000l. was partly due to the construction of the smelting works, and their requirements of fuel, &c. The railway was at present one of the most interesting features. The cost incurred upon it had been 67,400l., in addition to which there were buildings at Port Nolloth, raising the amount to 70,800l. In all. They intended to continue the line to the top of the mountain, near Kookfontein, and which would cost about 8000l. more, so that they might reckon 80,800l. as the total cost of the railway, all contingencies included. The duty which they had to pay upon the importation of railway material had been equal to 10d. per ton per mile, but when they carried 1000 tons a month down, and 500 tons per month up, as Mr. Hall estimated they would do, it would not be more than 5d. per ton per mile. The railway had much increased their carrying power, and would further increase it. They had at present 1700 tons of ore waiting for shipment at the ports, so that the temporary stoppage of the locomotion had not caused delay. For 1870 they could not expect very handsome dividends, but upon the working of 1871 they thought they might anticipate larger ones. He concluded by moving the reception and adoption of the report and account with Mr. Woodcock, in March last, to represent the views of Irish shareholders, who held 5600 shares; they now held proxies of 5000 of these shares, and letters from English shareholders representing 3000 shares, who were not asked for proxies. They were satisfied that the company would have paid larger dividends if it had been in the hands of Messrs. Taylor alone. They thought that three-monthly statements of accounts from the mine should be sent to the shareholders. It seemed that there was a great want of proper authority on the part of those in power over the miners employed in the colony. The shareholders wanted to see where the defects really were. The smelting seemed in a very uncertain state, and they wanted to know whether it was really worth while going on with the smelting-works. He wished that they should work only the profitable mines, and only make outlay which was likely to increase the returns from the mines proved to be rich. They wished the dredge ore 1869 to be dressed at once, and brought into the accounts for 1870. And they wished that the net proceeds of ore should be made known to the shareholders, according as it was sold. The ores raised are, it is said, of larger amount than has been stated in the monthly reports, but they wanted to know exactly what was raised. The leaving of reserve of ore to make up for deficiency in estimate of ore raised was objectionable, as it opened the way to negligence.

Mr. BUDD said that it did not appear to him that the shareholders were competent to interfere with the directors. It seemed to him, however, that the

directors had thought more of the future than of the present. The profits which should have been in shareholders' pockets are locked up in bags and materials.—Mr. R. TAYLOR said the 22,000l. included a large amount of coal, which would be useful for the steam-engines under any circumstances.

Mr. BUDD did not agree with the Irish shareholders, but he was sure that the Chairman did not manage his own affairs as this concern was managed. The price of the shares was evidence that there was a confidence in the latent value of the property, but it did not appear to be brought out. Mr. W. BIRD had confidence in Messrs. Taylor, but would like to know who appointed Mr. Woodfield. He believed everything had been done to fortify the hands of Messrs. Taylor, but thought it would be better to have an office of their own.—Mr. J. TAYLOR would like to give an immediate answer. They did not seek the management of the company, but the matter was brought to them, and they were specially urged to take it. If it were the shareholders' wish that the connection cease they would place no obstacles in the way. Mr. Woodfield was totally unknown either to his brother or himself. He was no friend of theirs, no acquaintance of theirs, and they did not see him until just before his appointment. He was recommended as a person well known in the colony, and as a proper person. He would say that at their office any shareholder or other person could have any information. If they desired to have a separate office they must disconnect themselves with it. Mr. Bird had referred to faction fights between the board and the managing directors, but he could assure the shareholders that no such differences existed. They always expressed their views freely, and those views were discussed at the board, and the details settled in the most amicable manner.

Mr. R. TAYLOR observed that, as his brother had said, they had little share in the appointment of Mr. Woodfield. The managers had been put by the directors to do so, and they necessarily took notice of the views of the board. They had to manage by correspondence, and send out practical directions to the officers; but all letters were carefully read and considered at the board before being dispatched. As to the bags, they had used every endeavour to stop the purchase. Also as to the computation of the ore, it was on the head of the establishment at mines that they must rely. Mr. Woodfield was very systematic in his arrangements, and matters were formal enough on paper; but they had not had the advantage of the personal supervision of the practical man. Almost all the suggestions sent by the Irish shareholders had been carried out before their suggestions arrived. It would be dishonest of his brother and himself to undertake the management if conducted at other offices. Mr. Bird said that they ought to have maps, but he might tell him that they had always had those maps from the first month's working of the mines. Mr. Woodfield was aggrieved that his services should not have been retained, so he had forwarded a printed letter to the directors, giving his account of the deficiency of the ore, which letters were now on the table.

THE CHAIRMAN said the managing directors had said much, in all of which he agreed, that would lead little for him to say. He must at once say that the suggestions of the Irish shareholders had been carried out, and that the managing directors were entirely erroneous. The board had always been united on all important points of policy, and even in matters of detail he could not remember points of difference, though, of course, differences of opinion in subordinate matters must sometimes arise. He could assure them that no board worked more harmoniously. The suggestion of Mr. Bird as to separate offices had substantially been carried out. As to the large purchases of bags no one could have been more annoyed than were the directors. Mr. Budd, being a smelter in this country, naturally objects to smelting in the colony, but the directors, being so, are bound to do so. Mr. Bird's suggestion, upon the advice of Mr. Thielien, who was one of the smelting managers in Mr. Budd's firm, and who has been engaged by the board to conduct the operations. They were fully confirmed in their action by the advice of Mr. Arnevan, the smelting manager of Messrs. Lambert. In regard to the circular issued by Messrs. Woodcock and Wright, those gentlemen hold a large number of shares, and represent a still larger number of shareholders, for whom they, as brokers, have purchased shares. They had from time to time made suggestions, which had always received the careful attention of the directors, and had, he believed, been mostly carried out. He would say that the declaration of a dividend had been made, and that it could not be done, and they unreservedly laid before them every book and document they wished to see. The directors felt, therefore, that the suggestions made in the circular might have been made direct to them, when they would have received the same attention as their other suggestions had met with. As Messrs. Woodcock and Wright expressed full confidence in the managing directors, the directors have requested them to draw up an answer to the questions contained in the circular. He then read and commented upon the circular and answer.

Remark.—Properly checked and verified abstracts of all monthly costs, whether on ore, fuel, smelting, stores, management and superintendence, carriage, &c., &c., to be forwarded to the shareholders on request of each monthly mail.—Answer.—We receive each month a very voluminous and detailed statement of the costs incurred on the work of the mines, and those accounts are always open to inspection by the shareholders. The two gentlemen whose names are attached to the circular attended, on the invitation of the directors, some time since, when those and all the other accounts of the company were freely put before them for perusal. An evident objection to publishing such accounts is that they necessarily contain estimated figures, and that until the stocktaking at the end of the year is completed would be liable to produce misapprehension. With operations extending over so wide an area as those of this company do, to attempt to give every month complete and carefully verified accounts of costs of stocks, transport, and shipping, &c., would necessitate an enormous and most expensive establishment and answer no useful purpose, and could at the best be but very imperfectly done.

Remark.—Properly checked and verified returns of quantity of ore raised at each mine, of ore dressed at each mine, of ore carried from each mine, and the mode of carriage.—Answer.—No accurate statements of the quantity of undressed ore can be given except at the usual periods of stock-taking. Remark.—Return to be given each month of the quantity of undressed ore raised, of the bonds maturing in 1872, 1873, and 1874.—The directors' intention of the bonds maturing in 1872, 1873, and 1874 was to provide for the construction of the railway, and the means for redeeming them were provided at the time of their issue by the following resolution:—"That the entire profits of the tramway now being constructed be placed to the credit of a 'debenture bond redemption fund,' and that such profits be calculated upon the basis of a similar rate or cost of carriage to that now paid for the transport by oxen and mules. It is not anticipated that any further provision will be made for the redemption of the bonds, as the so wide an area as those of this company do, to attempt to give every month complete and carefully verified accounts of costs of stocks, transport, and shipping, &c., would necessitate an enormous and most expensive establishment and answer no useful purpose, and could at the best be but very imperfectly done.

Remark.—An additional number of ore dressers to be at once employed to dress the dredge ore at Ookiep, Spectakel, and elsewhere; the monthly raising at Ookiep and Spectakel to be increased to 700 tons and 150 tons respectively, as the reserves are reported to exceed 36,000 and 6000 tons; and every available means of carriage to be at once resorted to for bringing to market the ores in excess of the reserve.—Answer.—All the arrangements for the increase of the monthly output, the shareholders who have used the circular have carefully considered the fact that a large stock of ore is still waiting carriage, looking up a very large sum of money. The regulation of the rate of raisings requires careful consideration. The use of the railway has justified some increase of output, and the monthly returns lately published will have shown that an increase has already commenced.

Remark.—The most competent copper mine captain procurable to be at once sent to Namaqualand to make an independent report on their mines, their reserves, mode of working, &c., and to suggest more economical modes of sinking and driving—more efficient control of the miners and others, and a more accurate mode of measuring the piles of ore, it being manifest that in these points great laxity has prevailed.—Answer.—The directors sent out by the steamer of June 25 last Capt. S. R. Tonkin, whom we selected to succeed Capt. John Williams as chief mine agent. We know Capt. Tonkin to be thoroughly competent to the duties we entrust to him, and expect to receive from him full and trustworthy reports, and that his management of the works will be skillful and economical.

Remark.—Further, that if not already made by Mr. Wild, an accurate stock-taking be made of stores at mines and coast, and a report on buildings, &c., as the returns furnished by Mr. Woodfield are not deemed satisfactory to the shareholders.—Answer.—The complete reform of the system of stock-taking and accounts was one of the chief objects of the directors in the appointment of Mr. Wild as special superintendent, and they anticipate receiving from him such reports as will afford all requisite information.

Remark.—That no further outlay be made upon tramway (beyond 12 miles now being completed), smelting, or exploratory works until the shareholders receive quarterly dividends of 10s. per share, as hereinafter mentioned.—Answer.—As regards smelting, it is certified by the managers upon a detailed account of expenditure and return, as evidence thereof, that it will yield a good profit, but that the captains in charge be instructed to apply themselves vigorously to the development of Ookiep and Spectakel Mines, in which the present reserves are stated to be equal to several years' raisings.—Answer.—There is no present intention of extending the railway beyond Kookfontein. Further prosecution of smelting operations will depend upon the result of the stock-taking of Ookiep and Spectakel Mines has been prosecuted with much energy hitherto, and we rely on the exercise of equal skill and vigour in the future operations by Capt. Tonkin.

Remark.—That as accumulated ores are coming forward, and the monthly carriage should exceed the monthly raisings, quarterly dividends be henceforth declared, beginning from October 5 next as the first instalment of realised profits out of working for the year 1870.—Answer.—The directors can only declare dividends out of realised profits, and the funds are at their disposal for the purpose. The establishment of arbitrary dates for such payments would involve the risk of calls upon the shares, which the directors have hitherto avoided, and also the risk of dividing profits that might not eventually be realised.

Remark.—As the deficiency of ore in pile, stated to be 1482 tons, is more than counterbalanced by the undressed ores not carried into profit and loss account (stated at Spectakel of 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. produce, and dredge ore at Ookiep of 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. produce), it is not fair to the shareholders to charge the accounts of 1869 with such deficiency.—Answer.—The accounts of 1869 are not 'charged with the deficiency,' but the absence of the ore counted upon necessarily reduced the sales to the year's credit. The valuation of an unresalable asset, such as the dredge ore, would be a fictitious

and dangerous anticipation of profit; and if valued in the balance-sheet the profit on it could not be divided until it had been realised by the sale of the ore. Remark.—The net proceeds of all sales of ores made within each month to be reported to shareholders, with the other information above referred to.—Answer.—The price per unit and the number of tons sold are always given in the printed slips; thus data are furnished by which the amount of sales made in each month may be computed.

THE CHAIRMAN thought undue weight was given to the expenditure on the trial mines—Springbok, Nababep, and Koperberg. It had only exceeded the returns by 1000l., and when the remaining poor ore raised from them is dressed, even these will have given a profit. They had but four men and ten labourers on these mines, so there is no drawing away of labour. The increase of reserves at Ookiep does not diminish the output, as they are not sinking lodges, but are actually taking away profitable ground as they go on. They had only sent out one locomotive at first, because the line was originally for male traction only, and it was doubtful what weight of locomotive it would bear. They now found it would stand a heavier one than that first ordered, and they were accordingly sending out a more powerful one. With every point of Mr. Taylor's reply the other directors fully concur. It had been suggested that in future the mine captain should leave a small reserve, to compensate for any slight error in estimating the return.

The meeting thought it best to leave the matter in the hands of the directors, and a report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Bird had a very pleasing desire to perform. After the explanations given he was sure there would be great regret at losing the services of the Chairman, and he had much pleasure in proposing his and Mr. Galsworthy's re-election. He thought that Mr. John Taylor had rather misrepresented him in supposing that he referred to a faction fight between the directors and managing directors; he intended to say between the directors and the shareholders. He concluded by moving the re-election of Messrs. Pontifex and Galsworthy, and put the motion to the meeting, which was carried unanimously. He suggested that the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. King should not be filled up.

THE CHAIRMAN and Mr. Galsworthy acknowledged the compliment of their re-election. The CHAIRMAN said that the next question on the agenda was the election of a director in the room of Mr. King. Mr. Croil and Mr. Hodgson offered themselves for election.

Mr. WRIGHT suggested the election of Mr. Hodgson, and his election was unanimously carried.

Mr. Robert Fletcher's election as auditor was confirmed. Messrs. Collard and Fletcher were then re-elected auditors.

A SHAREHOLDER proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors. He came into the room as a dissatisfied shareholder, but the explanations given were so satisfactory that he had the fullest confidence that all that was possible had been done.

The vote was acknowledged by the CHAIRMAN and by Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, and the meeting separated.

THE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF YUBA.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the office on Monday.—Mr. H. E. ORMEROD in the chair.

THE SECRETARY (Mr. Stephens) having read the notice convening the meeting, the following report of the directors for the past year was submitted to the meeting, together with the balance-sheet of the company to the 28th ult.:

The directors have much pleasure in informing the shareholders that the business of the company has made very considerable and substantial progress during the last year, and that the time has now arrived when they can look forward with confidence to the results of active mining operations. The whole of the purchase-money for the Stanley Mine and machinery, with the exception of 2000l. payable exclusively out of profits, having been paid to the vendors, and a considerable portion of the preference capital having been subscribed, the directors made arrangements in May last for the appointment of Mr. Mattingly as manager of the mine, and that gentleman accordingly left England on June 2 with instructions to proceed forthwith to the mine, and take all necessary steps to ensure the early and profitable development of the property. They have received one letter from him since, under date July 3, and are in daily expectation of receiving further advice.

The sum of 2500l. has been remitted to him, 2000l. of which appears in the annexed balance-sheet, to provide for necessary expenditure, as explained at the last general meeting. It is the intention of the directors to make immediate arrangements for the erection of a Stetefeldt furnace. The shareholders will be pleased to learn that Dr. Bishop is on his way to the mine, and that the directors hope shortly to receive from him further particulars of the progress made. As evidence of his continued confidence in the company, it may be mentioned that immediately before leaving England he applied for preference shares to the amount of 300l., in addition to which he held upwards of 1000 ordinary shares.

THE CHAIRMAN having called attention to the salient points of the report, and answered several questions from shareholders, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

1. That the directors' report and auditors' balance-sheet submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby received and adopted.—2. That Mr. J. W. Mattingly be re-elected a director of the company.—3. That Dr. M. T. Tidley be re-elected a director of the company.—4. That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for his able and courteous conduct in the chair, and to the directors generally for their valuable services to the company.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JEHU HITCHINS.

Some months ago it will be remembered that a letter from Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., appeared in the *Mining Journal* suggesting that some fitting testimonial should be presented to Mr. Jehu Hitchins for the services he had rendered to bona fide legitimate mining during the past 50 years. Mr. Watson stated that it was more than 50 years since Mr. Hitchins had inspected mines in Mexico, that he had since visited and reported upon mines in every quarter of the globe, and that when he was over 70 years of age he started in the spring of 1870 on a trip through California and into the wild regions of Arizona. In consequence of this appeal a few friends came forward with subscriptions, and on Thursday last Mr. Hitchins was presented with a silver tea and coffee service, and a salver, bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented, with a Silver Tea and Coffee Service, to Mr. JEHU HITCHINS, M.B., by a few friends of legitimate mining, as a mark of esteem, and in recognition of his services to the mining interest at home and abroad during a long and honourable career of more than 50 years.—Aug. 24, 1871."

It was the wish of Mr. Hitchins that the presentation should be made in a quiet and unobtrusive way, and in presenting the testimonial Mr. Watson observed that on behalf of the subscribers he had the greatest possible pleasure in offering this slight tribute of esteem to a good old miner and an honest man. He had himself been the means, directly and indirectly, of sending Mr. Hitchins to inspect mines in almost every quarter of the globe, and never knew him once to swerve from the right path, or make a statement he did not conscientiously believe. And he hoped that every time he looked at the inscription on this salver it would cheer his heart and call to mind many a pleasant reminiscence of the past, and at the same time give him comfort and hope in the future. And this reminded him (Mr. Watson) that there was one melancholy circumstance connected with this testimonial. When in Devonshire, nine months ago, Mr. Nicholls, the Portreve of Tavistock, called his attention to this very subject. He considered, and in this Mr. Watson perfectly coincided, that no man was more worthy of a testimonial than his old friend Jehu, but no one, he said, seemed to take the matter up, and it was in consequence of this observation, Mr. Watson added, that he called attention to the subject in the *Journal*, and in collecting subscriptions he had been well aided by the exertions of the secretary, Mr. C. B. Parry; but Mr. Nicholls, he was sorry to say, died before the testimonial could be presented, and was buried on Monday last.

After Mr. Hitchins returned from Mexico his life passed in a series of travels and adventures, a record of which (Mr. Watson continued to say) would be most interesting and instructive. In the year 1842 he was inspecting mines in Maryland; in 1844 in the Duchy of Nassau; in 1845 and 1846 in France; in 1847 and 1848 he acted as mining engineer to the Sultan, and surveyed the Turkish dominion for iron, copper, and other mines; in 1850 he inspected the Lake Superior, in Canada; in the early part of 1851 he visited Prussia and Rhenish Bavaria, and then in August started for South Australia, to inspect the newly-discovered gold mines. He returned in 1852, having made a voyage round the world. Early in 1853 he inspected the copper mines of Nassau, and afterwards inspected and reported upon the copper mines at India Point, Nova Scotia. In June and July of the same year he went to the gold mines of Virginia, and then, soon after he returned home, started again for Jamaica, and spent five months there inspecting mines. In 1854 he inspected mines up the Unter Rhine and Albulas pass, then to the Engadina, in Switzerland. In August of same year again started for Rhenish Prussia. In September, October, and November was in Spain, inspecting in the Linares and San Fernando districts. In 1855 went to Croatia, and from July to January, 1856, at Bilbao, in Spain. September and October of 1856 started again for Cordova, and to the lead mines of Sierra Morena. In 1857 (June and July) went to Grenada and inspected various mines in the Sierra Nevada. In September went to the South of France, to report on the lead, nickel, and cobalt mines near Grenoble. In September and October of 1859 went to Mato Grosso, in Brazil, to inspect gold mines, of which he found no traces; and in November went to Lisbon, up the Tagus, to Niza, to see a lead mine. In 1860 inspected the silver and other

mines in Norway. Went also this year to Rhenish Prussia, to inspect zinc and other mines. In May and June, 1861, made inspections in Galicia, in Spain. In 1862 went to report on a deposit of carbonate of lead at Maubach, Rhenish Prussia, and in November went a second time to Corsica.

In 1863 inspecting in the Pyrenees and the South of France. In the same year spent eight months in Brazil inspecting various mines there. In 1864 inspected mines in the Isle of Anglesa and Isle of Man, then to the Swiss Alps, &c. Then on to the sulphur mines of Sicily, and the Island of Milos in the Grecian Archipelago, and inspecting iron mines of the Duchies of Hesse and Nassau, and then in September of the same year he started for Uruguay, Monte Video, to inspect gold quartz mines, and returned in Feb., 1866. In September of the same year he started for the Rocky Mountains, beyond Denver to Colorado, to inspect veins of lead, copper, and gold. This was a tedious and by no means safe journey, and he was much annoyed by the Indians; returned in November, and in December went to Weidenbach to see a lead mine of no value. In 1869 went to Italy to inspect copper and gold, and during this visit, which was made with Mr. N. F. Watson, it was no unusual thing for him to climb mountains 5000 ft. high, and do it easily. In 1870, from January to May, visited New York, then on to San Francisco, California, and down to the territory of Arizona, to inspect the lands of Arivaca and the Vulture Gold Mine, near Wickenburg.

This was not only an enterprising but a perilous undertaking, owing to the nature of the country and the hostile character of the Indians; but during the journey our friend assured me he potted several hares, firing from his car as he travelled along railway speed, but then travellers, we know, see and do strange things. After this he visited the Eureka Gold Mine in Grass Valley, and the quicksilver mines in Nappa Valley. After returning from this perilous journey in June, he again started for Sardinia, to inspect mines near the town of Cassari, but again and fever raged in the country, and our friend returned with a whole skin, but very shaky, and during the present year he has again visited Spain and Portugal. Here he is, however, after all these wanderings during 50 years, and may he pass the rest of his days in peace and quietness. God bless you, old fellow!

Mr. WATSON further alluded in graceful terms to the long and honourable career of the recipient. He had had the pleasure of Mr. Hitchens's acquaintance for many years, and amidst all the troubles and disappointments incidental to mining pursuits he had ever found him a true and faithful adviser. He heartily wished him all happiness in the future.

Mr. HITCHINS, in acknowledging the honour conferred, stated that it was always difficult to speak of oneself, and more so for him to do so, but still as the subscribers had thought fit to appreciate his conduct, he felt gratified that his constant endeavours to merit the esteem of his fellow-men had been so kindly expressed in the substantial manner he had this day done; he could, therefore, not satisfy himself by simply stating this much, as he must stand convicted of ingratitude did he not in the most heartfelt sincerity endeavour to express his thanks to the subscribers generally, and to the promoters in particular, for their kindness in proposing, and trouble they have taken in carrying out, the object in view to its present completion. He regretted that one of his friends, the late Mr. Nicholls, had been so suddenly taken from amongst them, as he felt convinced he would have been gratified to have joined his colleague, Mr. J. Y. Watson, in the pleasing task of its presentation. However, as it had been the will of Providence that such should not be the case, he hoped that the same Providence would give him (Mr. Hitchens) a long term of life to enjoy the remembrance of the kindness of his friends.

The testimonial, which was greatly admired for its design and perfect workmanship, was manufactured by Messrs. Sarr and Sons, of Cornhill.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom in July amounted to 88,281 tons, as compared with 106,892 tons in July, 1870, and 103,938 tons in July, 1869. In these totals the United States figured for 42,385 tons, 41,495 tons, and 35,249 tons respectively; Russia, for 7610 tons, 26,094 tons, and 35,731 tons respectively; and British India, for 880 tons, 11,000 tons, and 8833 tons respectively. In the seven months ending July 31 this year the aggregate exports of railway iron amounted to 564,472 tons, against 669,601 tons in the corresponding period of 1870, and 519,722 tons in the corresponding period of 1869. In these totals the United States figured for 287,169 tons, 238,450 tons, and 203,597 tons respectively; Russia, for 54,539 tons, 140,548 tons, and 122,517 tons respectively; and British India, for 27,655 tons, 113,564 tons, and 46,032 tons respectively. The exports have increased this year to Sweden, France, the United States, Brazil, Peru, British America, and Australia; but they have decreased to Russia, Germany, Holland, Spain, Austria, Egypt, Chili, and British India. The value of the railway iron exported in July was 757,614*l.*, as compared with 917,521*l.* in July, 1870, and 855,175*l.* in July, 1869; and in the seven months ending July 31 this year 4,510,093*l.*, as compared with 5,435,143*l.* in the corresponding period of 1870, and 4,126,495*l.* in the corresponding period of 1869.

WORKING OF HEMATITE ORES.—At the British Association, Mr. Thomas Ainsworth read a paper "On the Facts Developed by the Working of Hematite Ores in the Ulverstone and Whitehaven Districts, from 1844-71." He referred first to some correspondence that had taken place between the British Association and the Government on the subject of the investigation of the hematite ore fields. As this had resulted in the investigations being abandoned on the part of the Government Geological Survey, he thought it was the duty of everyone who knew anything on the subject to make it public, seeing that when the Bessemer royalty expired, which would shortly be the case, this hematite would become much more valuable than at present. He quite agreed with all that had been done hitherto in this matter, and the facts he was now to present had come under his notice during the last 30 years, while residing in Cumberland, near the Ulverstone and Whitehaven districts. Contrary to what had been generally supposed, he had found the hematite ore did not confine itself to the neighbourhood of limestone rock, but was to be found in many kinds of rock, and even between two different kinds of rock. He had also found that the hematite had some relation to the coal fields, and was always found in close proximity to these. A peculiarity of the hematite ore fields was that they seemed to run almost exactly from north-west to south-east. Another fact he had discovered was that carbonic acid was to be found only in very small quantities in hematite, while it was discovered in large quantities in other kinds of ironstone. He was aware that hematite was to be found at Haddington and Bristol. The paper was illustrated by several large diagrams.—Mr. Phillips said that, as regarded the Whitehaven district, Mr. Ainsworth had stated local facts; but the statement that hematite followed one direction was not the fact. In Cornwall, for instance, the veins of the ore crossed each other.—Mr. Stoddart said that he also could not agree with what had been said by Mr. Ainsworth in regard to the magnetic direction. Mr. Jones said that when the proposition to have a geological survey was before the Geological Society, every facility was given to it, as the question was of great importance to the English ironmasters. Now that the royalty had been reduced, a great demand had sprung up for hematite ore. English ironmasters had gone abroad for ore, and arrangements had been made to import it largely from Spain. He thought it was a matter of regret that ironmasters had to go so far afield. He believed a large supply of hematite would be found in this country if the country was examined. He regretted that Government had not carried the matter out.—After some further remarks from Mr. Moore, Mr. C. Lampert, Mr. Lighton, Mr. Ainsworth, and others, the President said the remark regarding the magnetic direction of the ore was not of any moment, as it was known to shift.

WAR MATERIAL, AND FRENCH INDUSTRY.—The question of the manufacture of cannons in French industrial establishments instead of in the Government works appears at present to be attracting considerable attention in France. It is observed in La Houille that the establishment by private industry of a large ordnance factory appears to run foul of two objections which cannot be overlooked. There is great *esprit de corps* in the private, and from the general to the private soldier there is a firm conviction that nothing good can be produced except by the corps. Were the Government to sign a contract with a private manufacturer it would lead to continual difficulties. And the opposition of the artillery is not the only obstacle; the others are, perhaps, even greater—public feeling and French tradition. The laws prohibit public tenders for State supplies. But it is urged that *Crestout* could, although it must not, manufacture cannons, and that public opinion should be allowed to overcome the obstacles alluded to, since it would be a great error not to know how the valuable resources which private enterprise can contribute to the armament of France. Nothing should be neglected which can contribute to re-establish the strength of France, in order to enable her one day

to reconstitute the unity of the country. With a view to the attainment of these desirable results, Mr. A. Sebillot, C.E., proposes the formation of a society for investigating and experimenting upon matters connected with military affairs; to demonstrate to the Government the importance of improvements thus ascertained to be valuable; and to conclude contracts, and take part in the furnishing of material, whenever practicable. More ample details are promised to be furnished hereafter.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Mr. T. E. W. THOMAS:—Owing to the absence of so many investors, speculators, and dealers the Mining Market for the last month has been very quiet, consequently the shares of many good mines have dropped to prices below their merits. An opportunity is thus afforded of making advantageous purchases of certain selected shares, which must, undoubtedly, soon have a considerable advance. Of these the most prominent, in my estimation, are NORTH CROFTY, SOUTH CROFTY, SOUTH CONDURROW, NEW WHEAL LOVELL, EAST WHEAL SETON, BOG, PENNERLEY, SOUTH ROMAN CROFTS, &c. Most of these mines are well worth buying into. Having just returned from a fortnight's sojourn in Cornwall, I am prepared to give reliable information regarding many of the mines now commanding the attention of the mining public.—Information which, I believe, would prove valuable to those who may seek it. With respect to South Condurrow Mine in particular, so many conflicting statements have been made, and so many different reports circulated, that I determined to make a thorough inspection of the mine, machinery, plans, &c. Accordingly I visited it upon three occasions, and am ready to reply to the enquiries of all of my customers holding or contemplating the purchase of shares. Many of the leading tin mines of the western districts of Cornwall are now selling at enormous values, on account of the present high price of tin, and it behooves investors to look at something more than the present rates of dividends, and to distinguish between young mines of moderate depth, with prospects of increased returns, and those of great depth, poor in their extremities, and kept going simply by the extraction of reserves, which when tin was lower would have entailed loss instead of gain. If tin mines cannot pay now they never will, and the price of the ore being very remunerative. Among the Welsh and Shropshire lead mines are many well worth the immediate attention of capitalists, and which may be bought at low figures.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

CAMBORNE, Aug. 24.—The Mine Share Market has been extremely quiet during the week, owing, in part, to the settling and a reduction in the tin standard. The mines mostly dealt in are—Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, Dolcoath, South Crofty, South Frances, West Frances, Wheal Seton, Wheal Agar, Wheal Uny, South Condurrow, South Carn Brea, East Lovell, New Lovell, and Great Wheal Vor. Carn Brea, 150 to 155, firm; the meeting takes place on Wednesday, when it is generally expected a dividend of 2*l.* per share will be declared, but until this takes place the actual result will not be known. They have commenced hauling at Highburrow. This is very important, as it will add eventually considerably to their returns of tin. Cook's Kitchen, 27½ to 28, quiet. Tincroft, 50½ to 51; the meeting takes place on Thursday, when a dividend of 35*s.* per share will be declared. Dolcoath, 185 to 190; South Crofty, 22 to 23. South Frances, 51 to 52, with an enquiry. West Frances, 61 to 63, firm; this mine is opening up well; they are selling 5 tons of tin weekly; at the next meeting they will give an increased dividend. Wheal Seton, 27½ to 30, quiet; the western part of this mine is very much improving. Wheal Agar, 29½ to 31½, firm; a new engine is to be erected on this mine of increased power; this will cause a great outlay of money, but will be a great boon to the mine eventually. Wheal Uny, 7½ to 8½; these shares have fluctuated considerably, and there is no change in the mine to cause this great drop, and shares ought to be purchased immediately for a rise. South Condurrow, 9½ to 9½, firm. South Carn Brea, 15*s.* to 20*s.*; they have a very good improvement in the 180 west. East Lovell, 15½ to 16½, firm; New Lovell, 1½ to 1½, quiet; Great Wheal Vor, 10 to 10½, quiet. At Wheal Margaret meeting of adventurers, yesterday, a dividend of 12*s.* 6*d.* per share was declared.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—Messrs. Ward and Littlewood's reply to a "Constant Reader" shall be inserted in our next.

SOUTH LISBURN.—There has been a demand for shares during the week from local sources. This speaks well for the good opinion felt for the ultimate success of this property. The price closes ¼ to ¾ premium.

WEST CARADON MINE has further improved, and the discoveries of ores now being made on the several lodes is most important. The information received yesterday by a telegraphic message, that the new shaft is at last completed, is exceedingly gratifying, as this will not only give better ventilation, but considerably increase the returns. This mine has already given in dividends to the shareholders 100,000*l.*

POWELL UNITED.—The lode in the 72 west still continues in a fine course of ore, and as it approaches the winze sinking in the bottom of the 62 seems to improve every foot driven; it is now worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. The winze sinking in the 62 is down 6 fathoms; this winze is 15 fms. ahead of the 72 end, and is worth 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. The 62 end is 30 fathoms ahead of the winze, and is worth for lead ore 2½ tons per fathom. The level driven east in the 52, towards Smith's lode, is now worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. There is a long run of ore ground in this part of the mine in the level above the 52—the 26; so that there are 26 fms. of unwrought ground here between the two levels.

WEST ESQUAIR L.E.—The lode in the adit level west continues to improve, and is now 9 ft. wide. All the stuff coming from the lode goes to pile, and when the erection of the crusher is completed will be dressed for market. It is estimated there are 200 tons already at surface ready to crush, and from the size of the lode an unlimited quantity can be obtained. The estimated value is 10*l.* per ton.

WHEAL AGAR.—The long looked-for great lode has been reached at last. The shaft now down to the 177 is upon one of the finest and richest lodes this district is known to possess. The lode has been cut into 8 ft., but no wall found to the north. Doubtless this great lode is the Champion lode of East Pool. All the power possible is now being put upon the cutting down the shaft for double skip-road, &c., to render as easy as possible the drawing of the great quantity of tubs, when this mine will stand second to but few in the district.

WHEAL COMFORT.—This mine, situate in the parish of Gwennap, has been opened and worked since March. The sett is extensive on the course of the lode, and has Treavean Mine on the south, just coming into notice as likely to prove an extensive tin mine; Penstrathal Mine to the west, which is at present being worked by Capt. Joseph Michell, where they have every prospect of having a good tin mine; Bell Mine to the north, for which a company has been recently formed by Mr. Michell, of Treavean, and some gentlemen of Helston. The east part of Comfort sett is crossed by both Penstrathal and Bell lodes, and may at some future time be valuable to the adventurers.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—Messrs. J. Berger Science and Co. (Manchester, Aug. 21).—We have again to report a healthy trade in chemicals. There is a scarcity generally of stocks, and consumers and buyers for export are sending in orders very freely; prices, therefore, are likely to remain firm for the staple articles. Exports have been rather large. Soda ash and caustic soda have a tendency upwards. Bleach remains firm, at former rates. Soda crystals advancing in price. Nitrate of soda quiet; holders will take below quotations. Sulphate of ammonia has been in good demand, with price unchanged. There is a capital business doing in superphosphates, and the probabilities are much in favour of a larger consumption in the coming year. Sulphate of copper is in better request. Benzole and carbolic acid are in fair demand. Bi-chromate steady. Yellow prussiate is again higher. Iron ores may be said to be the rage. A ceaseless activity pervades this trade, and the best qualities have a certain market at good prices. Some attention is at present given to ascertain whether Cumberland and Lancashire iron ores contain much or little titanic acid. We have before adverted to the fact of some blast-furnace managers smelting ores the composition of which very materially affects the quality of the iron produced. All the makers in the Cleveland district are heavily sold forward, and orders are continually coming in. We hear of more furnaces being put to work.

THE West Great Consols Mining Company

(LIMITED).

Immediately adjoining the very successful NEW GREAT CONSOLS MINE, and possessing its large and profitable lodes.

CAPITAL £40,000, IN 8000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Deposit 10*s.* per share on application, and 10*s.* per share on allotment.

CHAIRMAN—HENRY LOUIS PHILLIPS, Esq. (Managing Director of the New Great Consols Mines), 32, New Broad-street, London.

SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES AND WORKS—Capt. RICHARD PRYOR, Superintendent of the New Great Consols Mines.

BANKERS—THE METROPOLITAN BANK (Limited), 75, Cornhill, London.

OFFICES,—32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

This very important and extensive property is situated in the Manor of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall; it immediately adjoins the now famous New Great Consols Mines, and possesses the valuable rich and masterly lodes of that highly remunerative concern.

This property derives its great importance from the fact that, as well as the other lodes, it possesses the immensely valuable tin and mangle lode of the New Great Consols Mines. The value of that gigantic lode will be evident when it is mentioned that the profits it is already yielding that company are very large, and will be soon increased to an enormous extent. The other lodes they have proved also pass through the length of this property, giving to this company extraordinary mineral wealth—not merely conjectural, but actually ascertained. It is considered that this property, when its appliances are perfected, will rank

Spanish ores continue to arrive. Oolitic is in constant demand. For manganese the demand is very limited. A good business done in pyrites for forward delivery, and prices now asked are causing buyers to hold back.

FOREIGN MINES.

MALPASO GOLD WASHING COMPANY.—A telegram has been received from California announcing that the hydraulic machinery for working the auriferous deposits at Malpas, belonging to this company, would leave California for its destination on Sept. 3 next, in charge of Mr. C. R. Clarke, the superintendent engaged by the company.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN.—J. B. Champion, Pelidli, August 12: I am glad to say the lode continues to produce lead throughout, and of a promising appearance. I cannot state the exact width, as we have it all the width of the level, which is 4 ft. I have put four men to sink a winze on it, 10 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, which will do for a shaft, should it be desirable for such purposes. Mr. Harvey, Jun., is trying to make arrangements for shipping the ore.

WEST CANADA.—Wellington: At Rowe's shaft, under the 40, the men are now putting down pitwork, and we expect to begin a new slope in a month. The slope under the 40, east of Rowe's shaft, yields 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The slope west of this shaft is nearly beaten away to the dyke, and is yielding 2 tons per fathom.—Huron Copper Bay: The lode in the 60, east of Bray's shaft, continues to look well, and yields 2½ tons per fathom, but the lode in the 50, west of Palmer's shaft, is hard, containing a little ore, but not enough to value. In the 35, west of Bray's, on Fire lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons per fathom. Two slopes in the 50, east and west of Palmer's shaft, are yielding 2½ tons per fathom each. The slope above the 55 produces 3 tons per fathom. Two slopes in the bottom of the 55, east of Bray's shaft, give 2½ and 3 tons per fathom respectively. In the bottom of the 50, east of the same, the slope yields 2 tons per fathom.

LUSITANIAN.—Report for August: In Taylor's engine-shaft, under the 140, the lode is now being taken down, and is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. We shall begin to drive the 150 to-day. In River's shaft the lode is standing. The lode in the 220 rise is 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz.—Levels on Basto's Lode: In the 150, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton per fathom, and in the same level west the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons. The lode is 7 ft. wide in the 140 east, composed of quartz and country; in the 140 west it is 1½ ft. wide, giving ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 130 east, the lode is 6 ft. wide, containing quartz, and producing ¼ ton per fathom, and in the western end of this level it is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 120 east the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz; and in the 110, east of River's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, of the same character. In the 90, east of River's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan and country, with stones of ore; and in the 70 east it is 6 ft. wide, made up of quartz and stones of lead ore. The lode in the adit level west of Percy's shaft, is 4 in. wide, and bears good stones of ore. In the 85, east of Taylor's, on Mill lode, the lode, composed of flookan, is 6 in. wide.—Wings: No. 85, under the 130, is communicated with the 140, and the men put it to stop. No. 86, below the 90, is suspended, and the men put to stop. In No. 88, below the 28, the lode is small and unproductive.—Carvalhal: The ground in the 60 cross-cut, north of incline-shaft, is a little more favourable, a string of quartz having crossed the end with spots of ore in it.—Levels on Great Lode: The 60, 50, and 40 east, and the 40 west of incline-shaft, where the lode varies from 1 to 2 ft. wide, and is composed of quartz and country, have been suspended. The 30 east contains a quartz lode, yielding stones of lead.—Levels on Caunter Lode: In the adit, west of incline-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, bearing stones of lead and blende. In the 10 west the lode contains mangle, with stones of lead and blende. The lode in the 20 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, and mangle, with lead and blende, worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 30 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, carrying lead and mangle. On the north lode the deep adit level, containing a lode 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and country, is suspended.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines see to-day's Supplement.]

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for nearly 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.R.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Minerals," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

WATSON BROTHERS,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—Market dull, and prices in most cases nominal. Carn Brea, 155 to 160; East Van, 13 to 13½; East Lovell, 15½ to 16½; Great Vor, 9½ to 10½; South Condurrow, 9 to 9½; Tankerville, 16½ to 17½; West Chiverton, 20 to 21; Wheal Lucy, 3 to 3½; Utah, 16 to 17.

MONDAY.—Market again quiet, with little alteration in prices. Roman Gravel, 15 to 19; East Van, 13½ to 13½; Grenville, 7 to 7½; West Frances, 30 to 32½; Great Lacey, 16½ to 17; Bog, 2½ to 3; Providence, 25 to 27; Pennerley, 3½ to 4; Eberhardt, 37 to 39; Pacific, 3½ to 4½.

TUESDAY.—With the exception of a demand for East Van at an advance the market continues very inactive. East Van, 13½ to 14; Dolcoath, 175 to 185; Carn Brea, 150 to 155; Devon Consols, 95 to 100; Great Vor, 9½ to 10½; Marko Valley, 5½ to 6½; Tankerville, 17 to 17½; West Caradon, 30*s.* to 35*s.*; Wheal Lucy, 3 to 3½; Eberhardt, 35 to 36.

WEDNESDAY.—Market moderately active for East Van, Carn Brea, North Crofty, East Lovell, and West Chiverton. East Van, 13½ to 14; Carn Brea, 150 to 155; North Crofty, 2 to 2½; East Lovell, 15 to 16; West Chiverton, 20 to 21; Buller, 10 to 12; Great Vor, 10 to 10½; Grenville, 7 to 7½; Pacific, 3½ to 4½; Taguairi, 7*s.* to 9*s.*; Eberhardt, 34½ to 35½.

THURSDAY.—The chief transactions to-day have been in Wheal Lucy, Pacific, East Van, South Carn Brea, West Chiverton, Great Vor, East and West Lovell. Wheal Lucy, 3½ to 3½; Pacific, 4 to 4½; East Van, 13½ to 13½; South Carn Brea, 20*s.* to 25*s.*; West Chiverton, 20 to 21; Great Vor, 9½ to 10½; East Lovell, 15½ to 16½; Carn Brea, 147½ to 152½; Marko Valley, 5½ to 6½; South Condurrow, 8½ to 9½; South Frances, 48 to 50; Tincroft, 45 to 45½; West Frances, 29 to 31; Uny, 7½ to 8½; Utah, 16 to 16½; Eberhardt, 32½ to 33½; Don Pedro, 2½ to 3½.

FRIDAY.—Market rather quiet. Carn Brea, Wheal Lucy, Van Consols, Don Pedro, Utah, and Tankerville firm at quotations. Great Vor, East Lovell, and East Van weaker. Carn Brea, 150 to 155; Wheal Lucy, 3½ to 3½; Van Consols, 25*s.* to 30*s.*; Don Pedro, 2½ to 3½; Utah, 16½ to 16½; Tankerville, 17 to 17½; Great Vor, 9½ to 9½; East Lovell, 15 to 16; East Van, 13 to 13½; New Lovell, 35*s.* to 40*s.*; Prince of Wales, 17*s.* to 18*s.*; South Carn Brea, 20*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*; West Caradon, 30*s.* to 35*s.*; New Rosewarne, 40 to 45; Grenville, 7½ to 7½; South Condurrow, 9 to 9½; Pacific, 4 to 4½; Eberhardt, 33 to 34.

with Tincroft, Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, Phoenix, and New Great Consols Mines, the value of which in the aggregate is about £1,600,000. The directors have much pleasure in submitting this investment to the public as thoroughly bona fide, and of the highest character. A very large number of shares have been privately subscribed. Samples of tin ore, tin, and arsenic from the mines, and specimens illustrative of the various processes employed, and plans of the mines may be seen at the offices, 32, New Broad-street, London; where prospectuses, copies of the Articles of Association, and every information may be readily obtained. Applications for shares may be sent to the Metropolitan Bank, 75, Cornhill, London; or to any of the principal Stock Exchange brokers in London and the Provinces. No applications for shares will be received without the deposit of 10*s.* per share, for which the bankers' receipt will be returned.

NOTICE.—CLOSE OF SHARE LIST.

NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in the above company will be RECEIVED after THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at Twelve o'clock.—32, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

N.B.—As the applications for shares are already so numerous, no prospectuses will be given out after Tuesday next.

the direction of the lode, which I have no doubt, will be found feeding when they do intersect or fall in with the lode. The stratum is of good appearance, and as far as indication goes we may reasonably expect mineral in the lode.

NRW VICTORIA.—Wm. George, Aug. 23: Since I wrote you on the 14th the month lode in the 96 cross-cut has continued to yield just the same class of work as it has done for some time past. I am expecting an improvement in the ground, and as the holes that are blasted appear to do better duty, and the ground "tears" in better. In driving the 66 cross-cut lode appears to be rather more highly mineralised. Preparations for fixing the new work in the shaft and commencing the staking will be at once got on with.

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NEW WHEAL TOWAN.—Richard Pryor, Aug. 23: The lode in the adit level, driving west on the copper lode, is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. The lode in the adit level, driving west on the tin lode, is producing saving work for tin.

NORTH CROFTY.—J. Vivian and Sons, W. Thomas, Aug. 24: In the 220 ft. level, west of Peberick's shaft, the lode continues about 4 ft. wide, composed of tinstone, which may be returning. In the winze sinking under the lode, ahead of the 220 ft. level, we are opening through a tiny lode. In the 208 west of cross-cut, the lode presents a favourable appearance, and produces tinstone of low quality, with some good copper ore. South Lode: In the 208, east and west of cross-cut, west of Peberick's shaft, the lode continues large and of strong character, and is tinny throughout. The same remark applies to the 196 ft. level, west of cross-cut, from Peberick's shaft. We sold on Thursday last 12 tons 17 cwt. 25 lbs. of black tin, at 79s. 5d. per ton, amounting to 1019s. 4s. 10d.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Williams, Aug. 24: Since the general meeting the lode has not varied in value in the pump-winze or the end east, and the three stopes west are worth respectively 8s., 7s., and 10s. per fathom. But, according to instructions, I have suspended tunnel operations, and set on tin tribute; the men are now working on their own responsibility, to break and get their ores to surface, with one-half profit to the adventurers. I thought this the best course to adopt; having to keep the water drained it will very materially assist towards the expense. We have three other pitches working, at 13s. 4d. in 11. In the 20 cross-cut, south of Bennett's, we intersected last week a branch containing muddled copper ore; as it is the appearance of being near the lode this cross-cut ought to be driven a little further to see the result. In accordance with the fourth resolution, I have also suspended tunnel operations at Wheal Peberick, but the lode is looking exceedingly well in places, and producing some capital. For the tin, a box of which I have forwarded. You will perceive it is of superior quality, and need not be commented upon. Looking at the amount of reserves at such a shallow depth, together with all the requisite machinery on the mine, which can be put in working operation with a small outlay, I do not hesitate to say that when done you will have taken a step in the right direction. We sampled last week about 42 tons of copper ore, for one month.

NORTH KINGSFORD.—Wm. Motherall, Aug. 24: Since the communication is effected with the adit to the cross-cut shaft we have been cutting through the lode south, and think we have cut the south wall. The lode at this point is full 5 ft. wide—the north part is composed of gossan, prill, and large quantities of friable quartz; the leading part south on the footwall is over 3 ft. wide, of the most finest description for producing very rich minerals; it is composed of rich-looking vuggy gossan and soft quartz, with good squats of coated yellow copper ore, spotted with lead; it is really a splendid-looking lode. The sinking of George's shaft is progressing highly satisfactorily: the water is a little increasing.

NORTH POOL.—Aug. 24: We shall be able to say more about the lode below the 40 ft. next week. It is a strong vein. Ballarat shaft going down in a good lode. **NORTH TANKERVILLE.**—A. Waters, Aug. 22: Nine men are employed sinking the engine-shaft, which is now down 4 fms. below the deep adit level; from the underlie of the lode, as seen above adit, I calculate upon its coming into the shaft in 6 to 8 fms. further sinking. I should follow the inclination of the lode when the period to do so arrives, by which arrangement you will be enabled to deepen the mine rapidly, as compared with going down in the hard country rock. I would sink to a 20 under adit, and then drive west under the old workings, and east in the direction of the shaft, where I am persuaded good results will be met with. I should recommend the setting of the remaining 16 fms. of the shaft to nine men, a lumping bargain. The ore sold from this mine, and the splendid rocks of lead lately broken from the lode, go to show that you are mining in a productive country, and the sooner the shaft is down, and levels opened along the vein, the better. The ground is cut, and everything in readiness to resume the plunger-lift at the deep adit level. The engine-house, &c., is up, and roof being put on; the fixing of the engine may now be proceeded with.

OLD BATHOLLE.—Arthur Waters, Aug. 24: We are making progress clearing out the deep adit levels, making shaft clear and secure, and hope to be able to sink the engine when it comes. We find that the engine shaft is clear of debris for nearly 20 fms. below adit, which must be about the bottom of it. We shall, therefore, have nothing to hinder us draining the mine, or from quickly getting under the runs of ore worked by the old men.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—F. Phillips, Aug. 23: There is no change in the 22, east or west, since last week. In the cross-cut south we have cut what I think is the wall of the branch I referred to in my last, but have not had time to cut through it; this we shall do forthwith.

PAKES.—T. Mitchell, Aug. 24: The 100 east, on S. B. course, continues to produce 10 tons of copper ore per fathom, and the lode is opening out wider. The 100 cross-cut, towards the Carreg-y-doll lode, is getting harder, the ground being mixed with spar and sulphur, with occasional stones of copper ore. The 90 west, on Carreg-y-doll, is still hard for driving; the lode consists of quartz, sulphur, and copper ore, worth for the latter about 3 tons per fathom. The rise in back of the 90 is looking a little better, and the ground speeds for rising. The 80 east, on Carreg-y-doll, continues in hard ground, but the end is producing a little more ore than was last reported. The 80 east, on S. B. course, looks very kindly, and will yield 1½ ton of good ore per fathom. In the 60, east of Gwen's, where we have recently cut into the S. B. course, we have a lode 4 ft. wide, carrying a good leader of ore on the south part. We are now driving west of the cross-cut on the lode. The cross-cut south, towards the Carreg-y-doll lode, in the 65, is progressing favourably. There is no change to report in any other point.

PEADAN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, Jas. Thomas, Aug. 19: Sump: The ground in the shaft in the bottom of the 130 is favourable for sinking. The 130, both east and west, has necessarily been suspended while the work preparatory to sinking has been going on in the shaft. The lode in the 140 east produces 3 tons of tin. The lode in the 140 west is worth 15s. per fathom. The lode in the bottom of this level yields 10 cwt. of black tin per cubic fathom; the lode is 12 ft. wide. The lode in the 120 north rise produces occasional stones of tin, and the ground is favourable for rising, but we are getting near the 90, and shall be able to sink through from that level with facility. The lode in the 68 east is worth 8s. per fathom. Street: The lode in the 47 east is worth 20s. per fathom. The lode in the 47 west is worth 10s. per fathom. Cobblers: The lode in the 120 west is worth 12s. per fathom. North: The lode in the 90 west is worth 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 80 west is worth 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 70 west is worth 20s. per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is worth 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 60 west is worth 6s. per fathom. The lode in the 55 west is worth 8s. per fathom. Cardozo: The lode in the shaft in the 30 is unproductive, and the same in the rise in the back of the 47, these points being near communication. No other changes to report.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—W. H. Martin, Aug. 22: The shaft is now down 6 ft. below the 100, and the men will begin to cut ground for the eastern and western shafts. The men are going on very well with the putting in of days, rolls, &c., preparatory to fixing the main-rods and plunger to work.

PENHALES.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, Aug. 19: The lode in the 70 west is worth 12s. per fathom, and the lode above this level 20s. The 54, west end, is worth 10s. per fathom, and the 45 west 8s. per fathom. The 44 east, on the Pink lode, is worth 7s. per fathom. At Sarah's, the 17 west continues worth about 7s. per fathom; and other points are without alteration since last reported on.

PENHALEY.—W. Nancarrow, J. Delbridge, Aug. 24: The various points of operation throughout the mine are much as last reported. We shall begin to-day to sink Potter's Pit shaft below the 25. You shall have a full report next week.

PENRHYN.—Wm. Johns, Mark Whitford: The lode in the engine-shaft is presenting a much better appearance than we have seen it for some time past, and the sinking is going on more rapidly. No. 3 shaft is down over 10 fms., and it is very gratifying to us to say that the nature of the ground and character of the lode is everything that can be desired, and is now worth full 10s. of lead ore per fathom. Seeing such a favourable change has taken place has induced us to sink to a little deeper, believing that we are on the eve of entering on a new shoot of ore. The lode in the flat-roof shaft, the ground is easy for progress, and the lode producing occasional stones of ore. At surface the masons are in the way of building bob-stands, and the carpenters are preparing to attach a line of rods to the flat-roof shaft. On the whole, our prospects are very cheering.

PENRINS BEECH.—Wm. Nancarrow, Ewd. Davies, Aug. 24: On No. 2 cauldron engine and boiler are erected, and we are fixing the pumping and winding apparatus, and as soon as these are finished the slide-rods will be laid to the No. 2 cauldron level, and now we are going to sink the lode. The lode in the 200 ft. cauldron level is being put in with all dispatch; when this is complete we shall begin to unwater this winze. Pump-sump engine boiler has arrived, and will be on the mine to-day. This engine is expected in a few days, and both will be taken into the mine as promptly as possible. Chimney-pipe still continues to yield well. The west drive at adit, on pump-sump lode, is progressing satisfactorily. This will form the communication with Chimney-pipe rise. The south cross-cut is being pushed on with all possible speed, still letting out water, and we are now in the most congenial for ore. We sampled this week, for sale on Tuesday, our usual 25 tons, and shall deliver it as soon as the purchaser is declared.

PLYNIMON.—J. Paull, Aug. 24: The engine-shaft is in good course of sinking under the 24, by nine men, and down 4 fathoms; we expect to reach the 24 by a 35 ft. level, and cut the lode there in four months from this time. At the 24, going east of shaft, the same hard bar of ground continues, and produces tin in driving; the lode is 1 foot wide, chiefly a leader of carbonate of iron, containing good spots of lead, copper, and blende ores; as soon as this ground is driven through, the lode is without ore at present, and the lode small, but it may quickly open out into good ore again, like it has frequently done before. The five stopes over this level continue to produce on an average 18 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The new winze under the 12 (and about 10 fms. in advance of the 24 ft. level) end is 2½ fathoms; ground favourable for sinking in, and the water so far very light. On the 16th instant 40 tons of lead ore was sold at 11s. 8s. per ton, and we are pushing on as fast as possible with a similar parcel for sale about the same date in September. The buildings for the steam-engine are being urged onward, and the boiler, engine, &c., are on the way between Llanidloes and the mine.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, F. Phillips, Aug. 24: In the 90, east and west, the lode continues much the same as last reported. In the 77 west we are taking down the lode, which looks well, and worth full 15s. per fathom for copper ore. The same remark will also apply to the lode right over the back of this level, Peter's shaft. In the back of the 77 west, is worth 6s. per fathom. Sandercock's, in the back of the 77 west, is worth 4s. per fathom. The lode in the 70 west, in the back of this level in the tin ground, worth 10s. per fathom. We are expecting daily to communicate the rise in the back of this level with the winze in the bottom of the 65; when that is done we shall set in the tin ground. Sowden's lode, in the bottom of the 55, is worth 8s. per fathom. Collin's lode, in the back of the 45, is worth 10s. per fathom. The 55 west, and also the cross-cut north, are without change. The tribute pitches are looking well, and the men getting wages. The silver department is much the same. Fair progress is being made with the burning-house, dressing-floors, &c., and we hope to sample 120 tons of good copper ore at the end of September.

PRINCE OF WALES.—T. Foote, G. Rickard, Aug. 23: We intend to put the engine to work to-morrow, and no time will be lost in forking the water, lode, which we shall at once commence cross-cutting to the north and south levels, which are points of great interest for the future of this mine.

REDMOOR.—J. Gifford, Aug. 24: The lode in the 25 ft. level west is worth 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 25 ft. level east is worth 10s. per fathom. There is no change in the lode in sinking the new shaft; it is producing low-quality tinstuff. The lode in the lode in the back of the 25 ft. level is worth 4s. 10s. per fathom.

RHYDTALOG.—J. Dunkin, Aug. 23: In the 25 west, on the engine lode, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, a very fine-looking lode, composed of lead, blende, and copper, worth for lead about 12 cwt. per fathom. The 15 west, on new lode, continues large, of a very kindly appearance; the water is very much increased in this end, which I think a good indication for an improvement, and now producing good stones of lead. At the new shaft, on this lode, there is nothing to report, and we are waiting for a little more work, which has been occasioned by the rain; I hope this will fall off again in a day or two. Dressing: We have commenced this department, and shall be able to go on much faster in a day or two, as soon as a few girls come to the mine, as promised, when we shall soon get around a parcel for the market.

ROCHE CONSOLS.—Thomas Parkyn, Aug. 24: The water is still increasing in the engine-shaft, and with the rain, and repeating the water, I hope to be able to stamp soon. We have still good work for tin in the lode in the engine-shaft. This is a lode which has come into the engine-shaft that we had not seen before. The carpenters and smiths are busy in making tram-wagons to draw the tinstuff into the stamps, and all things are ready for stamping, dressing, &c.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, Aug. 24: The mine throughout, from top to bottom, is looking very well; indeed, never were the prospects of a great and lasting mine more certain than now. The portable engine is winding out of new south engine-shaft in good style. We are preparing for the fixing of the underground engine. We have delivered the 125 tons of ore sold on the 10th inst.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—Joseph Vivian and Son, Henry Abraham, Aug. 23: In the 82, west of King's shaft, the lode has not yet been intersected west of the shaft. In the 71 west of King's shaft, the lode has a little improved, and is now worth rather more than 32s. per fathom. The 61, east of King's shaft, on the south part of the lode, is worth about 12s. per fathom. The 61, east of cross-cut, west of King's shaft, is worth for a width of 9 ft. about 40s. per fathom. The rise in back of the last-named level is worth about 35s. per fathom. In the 61, west of cross-cut, west of King's shaft, we are carrying a width of 9 ft. of the lode, which is worth about 80s. In the same level, east of the cross-cut, we are carrying the same width, which is also worth about 80s. per fathom. We are extending the 61 cross-cut still further north than the two drives last referred to, and are passing through a lode of good quality, worth about 50s. per fathom. In the 30, west of engine-shaft cross-cut, on Wood's lode, there is an improvement, the lode being now 2 ft. wide, worth about 4s. 10s. per fathom. In the 10, east of new shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth about 15s. per fathom. The adit level, east of new shaft, is worth about 7s. 10s. per fathom. We are pushing on the cross-cut north from the engine-shaft, in the 40, and that in the same direction in the 60, from Vivian's shaft, with all possible speed, in order to intersect the great tin lode at two additional points. We have to-day sold 13 tons 17 cwt. 0 qrs. 10 lbs. of black tin, at 78s. 15s., amounting to 1091s. 0s. 6d. The new stamps have been installed in the past fortnight, but everything has not yet got into regular course working, and we think that our next parcel of tin will be the largest we have yet delivered for a fortnight.

SOUTH GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, Aug. 24: Since my last report, the ground at the engine-shaft has been hard for sinking, and our progress, consequently, has been little; notwithstanding this, however, the lode has improved in size and appearance, and now yields fine rocks of rich tinstuff, such as I have seldom seen equalled in any mine at a similar depth. Good progress is being made in the adit end east of shaft, where the lode is 3½ ft. wide, opening tribute ground. We have opened up a section of tin ground in the back of the 10, east of the lode, and the lode is now in a productive condition for tin. The lode in the 100 cross-cut east is easier for driving, and letting out more water than we have seen for some time past.

SOUTH MERLLYN.—Aug. 24: The lode in the 80 yard level, south of Vicker's shaft, is 18 inches wide, yielding saving work for ore. The lode in the 100 yard level, driving north from bottom of Vicker's shaft, is about 2 feet wide, composed principally of spar, and has a small leader of ore, worth 2 cwt. to the fathom. The lode in the 100, driving north from bottom of sump, has become more productive, and is yielding saving work for ore.

SOUTH PLYNIMON.—John Walters, Aug. 23: The engine-shaft sinking below the 10 is down 16 fms. 3 ft.; the ground in the shaft still presents the same favourable character for minerals, the men are making fair progress in sinking. At the 10, driving west, on the course of the lode, we have driven 11 fms. 4 ft.; there is no change in the character of the lode since my report for the general meeting, but I am pleased to inform you that the water is increasing in the present end, which shows a favourable indication for an improvement as we are getting further into the hill.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—A. Waters, Aug. 22: The deep adit north, on Saw-pit vein, is going forward in a kindly lode, composed of carbonate of lime and protoxide of iron. The distance from the present end to the shaft being very great, I consider you have fine chances before you here. The deep adit north, on No. 2 lode, is opening into a strong open vein, composed of sparry matter, highly mixed with gossan, with occasional stones of lead. I have seen large quantities of lead ore got from ground analogous to this in Shropshire. The deep adit cross-cut west is without change to notice for some time past, still cutting through a highly mineralised country. The adit south, on Sawpit lode, is looking very kindly, and will yield 1½ ton of good ore per fathom. In the 60, east of the lode in said direction. The 15 fathom level, north of shaft, on Sawpit vein, is in a wide lode, composed of carbonate of lime, sulphate, and carbonate of barytes, with stones of lead ore occasionally. The office and smiths' shop are nearly ready to receive the roof. Everything goes on steadily and with vigour here.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.—Nicholas Pryor, Thos. Bartle, Thos. Richards, Aug. 22: Savell's Lode: The lode in the 100, driving west of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 5s. per fathom. In the 9, driving east of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4s. per fathom. The lode in the 62, driving east of shaft, is yielding saving work for tin. In the 50, driving east of ditto, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8s. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 35, east of shaft, is worth 3s. per fathom. Wical Bozards Lode: The lode in the 62, driving west of cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, and worth 4s. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is worth 6s. per fathom. Owl Lode: The lode in the 40, driving north of Reddipier shaft, is worth 10s. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 20, west of West Buck shaft, is also worth 10s. per fathom. Wical Widened Lode: The lode in the 30, east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4s. per fathom. The lode in the 30, east of North shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4s. per fathom. The lode in the 10, driving east of winze, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4s. per fathom.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—Aug. 23: The lead and silver lode holds its size, and I think richer for both. We are making good progress in sinking the manganese shaft; some very rich stones of manganese have been taken out of the shaft this week. The mine is daily improving.

TAMAR VALLEY.—J. Goldworthy, Aug. 24: The driving of the 37, south of the engine-shaft, is going forward in a kindly lode, and the full pair of eight men by the side of the lode. Anticipatory improvement is expected, as the end is nearing the old workings below the 27. There is no material change to notice in the tribute pitches.

TAN-YR-ALLT.—W. Johns, W. T. Harris: The sinking of the engine-shaft is going on very satisfactorily; we are already down 12 feet below the 34, and the portion of the lode we are carrying is about 2 feet wide, composed of a beautiful soft spar, mixed up with gossan. The 34 is driven east of shaft 7 fathoms; in the drive we have broken some fine lumps of lead. In the forebore-t we have commenced to cross-cut through the lode, and our next report we shall be able to say its size and character. The tributaries are working well, and raising fair quantities of ore.

TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, Aug. 24: There is no change of note in any of the bargains on Tankerville great lode since my last. There is a splendid lode in the bottom of the shaft, where the men are sinking for a fork for the water previous to sinking below the 110. The lode in the 110, east and west, is also a rich course of ore. The stopes above the 110 west are also rich. The 74, west of the cross-cut, on the old lode, continues to improve, yielding now worth 2 tons of lead and blende ore per fathom. The lode in the 30, west of shaft, is 12 ft. wide, and worth 6s. per ton. The masons are progressing with the new lead-house, chimney for the big engine, walls around the new dressing-floors, &c., and things at surface generally are beginning to look like business.

TERRAS (Tin).—Martin Rickard, Aug. 23: We have struck the killas in the eastern part of the new engine-shaft, but it will be some eight or ten days before we are altogether rid of the elvan, after which our sinking will be rapid, and the 30 reached in a very short time. The 20 east, on Edwards's, has further improved in the past week; the lode is better, and more regular, and shows signs of further improvement. The cauldron lode at the 20, Edwards's, continues to yield fair quality stuff. The ground in the new winz-shaft is more favourable; the deep level will be reached by another fortnight. The stopes in the back of the deep level, on the elvan, has improved, and is now producing some very good work. The deep level, on the elvan, has also improved, and is yielding some very superior tinstuff. The winze in bottom of the deep level, on the elvan, is much the same as when last reported on. The new trial shaft, on the new lode, is looking very promising, and is calculated to strike the lode in about a week from the present time. The new elvan is yielding satisfactory quantities of tin, and fully confirms our statements made in relation to it. All our surface works are progressing satisfactorily.

—Martin Rickard, Aug. 24: We have struck the lode in the trial shaft in the new cauldron, and are pleased to say that it is producing some excellent tinstuff. The sinking of the shaft will be continued until we reach the water-line, when we shall open up on its course, and stopes the ground in the usual way.

WELLINGTON WOOD.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Aug. 19: The lode in the 174, east of shaft, is worth for tin 5s. per fathom. The lode in the 174, west of shaft, is producing stones of good ore. The lode in the 164, east of shaft, is worth for tin and copper 7s. per fathom, and looking kindly to improve. The lode in the 124, west of shaft, is worth for tin 6s. per fathom. New Lode: The 104, east of shaft, is worth for tin 5s. per fathom. The 94, west of shaft, is worth 9s. per fathom. The 84, west of shaft, is worth 8s. per fathom. Flat Lode: The lode in the 84, east of shaft, is worth 7s. per fathom. The lode in the 144, west of cross-cut, is worth 6s. per fathom. The lode in the 124, east of shaft, is worth 5s. per fathom. The lode in the 124 is worth 3s. per fathom. The lode in

the 114 is worth 7s. per fathom. The 52, on Hamby's lode, is worth for tin 12s. per fathom. Our tribute pitches are producing about their usual quantities of copper and tin ores.

WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, Aug. 23: Marlin's Shaft: We have just intersected Allen's lode in the 65 cross-cut north; it is 15 in. wide, and will yield fully 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom; we shall still, however, continue the cross-cut for some feet further to prove whether we have the whole of the lode or not. Allen's lode, in the 55, east of cross-cut, has improved in appearance, but not yielding sufficient ore to value. The new lode cut in the cross-cut north of Allen's lode will produce west of cross-cut ½ ton of ore per fathom. East of cross-cut we have met with a cross-head, which has a little disordered the lode, now worth 1½ ton per fm. Two stopes in bottom of the 42, on Allen's lode, will yield west of winze 3 tons per fm.; east of ditto, 2½ tons per fathom. No change to notice this week in the cross-cut south, or the branches being driven on. The ground at Richards's shaft is hard and wet. The ground in the rise is also harder, which makes it spare for progress at both of these points. We are busily engaged in dressing for the next sampling.

Capt. Richards, Aug. 25: Telegram: We have holed the shaft. Particulars by post.

WEST ESKAIR LLE.—R. Harvey, Aug. 24: In driving west of Hamilton's engine-shaft there is more spar in the lode, and it is becoming more productive for lead, indicating that as depth is attained, and the lode becomes more settled, greater deposits of lead may be looked for. We shall commence to sink under the adit level on Monday next. The shaftmen will complete the squaring down of Hamilton's engine-shaft in the course of a few days. All surface operations (including the building of the new wheel-pit), are proceeding satisfactorily. There is no change to report in any other part of the mine.

WEST FREDW.—J. Paull, Aug. 19: The deep adit cross-cut, driving south from the north side of the sett, is now in 50 fathoms, and is being driven as fast as possible by six men, at 6d. 10s. per fathom; the ground at present is a strong and compact clay-slate of the best description for the production of lead ore; this level is now entering high ground, and has at least five east and west lodes before it, some of them yielding good stones of lead ore at surface, and will be ultimately intersected at about 100 fathoms deep; we consider this to be one of the finest mining trials in the whole district. The shallow adit level west, on Fedw lode, has been suspended for the last two months, but should go on again, with six men, at once to reach under where the engine-shaft will come down; about 18 fathoms remain to drive up to this point, and the depth would be about 20 fathoms from surface. From the shaft westward the level would shortly gain to 30, 40, and 50 fathoms deep, where we expect good deposits of lead ore will be opened up. The 36-in. double acting rotary steam-engine for pumping and winding has been erected, and the line of rods, bobs, &c., to the north shaft put up; the sinking of this shaft should be resumed by six men, and the main, or Fedw, lode rapidly opened out to (say) a depth of 60 fms., where we are of the strongest opinion that it will become rich for lead ore. A line of promising rods, &c., should also be put up from the engine to the south shaft, and sinking go on to prove the two south lodes at a fair depth, when we have no doubt but what they will be found very productive. A large smithy and carpenters' shop have been built, also two good cottages for the two engine-men to live on the spot, and where some miners could also lodge, &c. The sett is very extensive, situated close to a railway station, and contains the number of lodes before mentioned, which are well defined and show lead ore on the backs, and are altogether of the character which leads us to the opinion that the property has the most favourable prospects, and is one of the best fields for mining in the Llanidloes district.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, Aug. 22: In sinking under the old workings on the south lode we have discovered a lode 1½ ft. wide, of a highly favourable character, and worth at the point seen 10s. to 12s. per fathom for tin, and in easy ground. A new shaft has been commenced, and will be sunk perpendicularly until the lode is reached, which will be in about 10 fathoms from surface, and I hope to accomplish this in rather less than a fortnight from the present time. At the western shaft, sinking on the course of the great north lode, which now contains tin in paying quantities, there is about 15 fathoms more to sink to communicate with the 20 ft. level driving west from Harvey's shaft. The lode in the last-named drive produces occasionally small deposits of rich tinstuff. In the back of this level the rise and slope are worth 6s. per fm. There is no other change to report in any other tunnel bargain. The tribute department has improved.

WEST JEWELL.—J. Michell, Aug. 24: The forking of Greene's engine-shaft is being carried out to our entire satisfaction. We are now 4 fathoms below the 30, and shall in a few days clear the 30 ft. level east and west of the shaft, and hereon what we have seen and heard a great quantity of tin will be returned. Our tributaries are settling fair wages, and their pitches looking quite as well as they have for some time past.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—Wm. Skewis, Jas. Donnal, Aug. 23: West Maria Lode: In the 82, east of Willeford's shaft, the lode is much larger, and is more promising; it is now from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding saving work, with good prospects for further improvement; there is a lot of water coming from the end, but as yet the winze is not drained in the bottom of the 71 east. The lode in the 82 west is split, and is at present poor; there is no lode taken down in any other levels as yet, but will be done in time for next week. To drive the 85 fm. level cross-cut north, 1 fathom stent, by six men, at 25s. per fathom, measured 1 fathom 1 ft. 3 in.; the ground continues very hard elvan. To drive the 75 fm. level cross-cut north, 1 fathom stent, by six men, at 20s. per fathom, measured 1 fm. 2 feet; this cross-cut is still in granite, without change in character.

WEST PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, Aug. 25: We are cutting into the lode in the 65 end, both east and west, which is yielding some saving work for tin.

WEST ROSE DOWN.—J. Truscott, Aug. 21: To drive the 90 west, on Rose Down lode, 2 fathoms stent, by six men, at 10s. per fathom, measured 1 fathom 2 feet 6 in.; lode 3 in. wide, chiefly of quartz, with favourable granite on each side. To drive the 85 fm. level cross-cut north, 1 fathom stent, by six men, at 25s. per fathom, measured 1 fathom 1 ft. 3 in.; the ground continues very hard elvan. To drive the 75 fm. level cross-cut north, 1 fathom stent, by six men, at 20s. per fathom, measured 1 fm. 2 feet; this cross-cut is still in granite, without change in character.

WEST STIPERS FONE.—A. Waters, Aug. 22: The engine-shaft is now about 16½ fathoms below adit, and is still in a large broken-up lode, which is composed of a blue slaty rock, sparry matter, and lead and blende intermixed, of a promising character, but not deep enough to sink to the bottom of the lode, and to find the ore in remunerative quantities; my advice is to continue the sinking (say) to the 40, at which depth you can prove all the lodes, when it is very probable that some of them—the Roman vein in particular—will be found productive. The men are now casing and dividing the shaft, preparing for winding with machine-kibble, and the winding gear attached to the water-wheel is nearly completed. The adit level going forward into the hill ground has just passed through a small lode spotted with lead ore; the end is now in a favourable looking rock, which is evidently ore-bearing. Lodes are now in the shaft with tin in the 100 ft. level, and the 100 ft. level of the present end. A trial on the Quarry vein is meeting with good stones of ore.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, Aug. 24: The prospects here continue to improve, the Wood vein in the 48 shaft being of great width and ore-bearing, and has everything about it to warrant the belief that a rich lode is close to us here.—Cornish Lode: The 28, south of Lawrence's cross-cut, is just as for some time past. The stopes in back of the 10 fm. level, north and south of adit cross-cut, are yielding fair quantities of lead ore—say, 1 ton per fathom. The water continues to go down out of the old workings slowly.—Cul formula: The engine here works well, and we hope to go on regularly clearing the workings at and about the deep adit. We are fixing head gear, &c., at south boundary-shaft, and hope in another fortnight to resume sinking the shaft. The masons will finish building lead-house this week.

WEST WHEAL TREMAYNE.—S. Roberts, Aug. 23: The lode in both the 10 and 20 fm. levels appears to be disordered by some influence which diverges it from its true bearing, the cause of which we cannot at present describe. In the 10 fm. level, the lode is 10 in. wide, and is divided in spar, coarse and fine, and is a little tin. We are daily expecting to hole the rise in the back of the 20 fm. level. We have to drive north from the top of the rise to hole to the level. We have set the back of the 20 fm. level on tribute.

WHEAL BULLER.—James Inch, Aug. 19: Setting Report: Hoeking's shaft to sink under the 114 by nine men, at 35s. per fathom; the lode in this shaft is worth for tin 80s. per fathom. The 114 to drive west by four men, at 14s. per fathom, worth for tin from 12s. to 14s. per fathom. The 114 to drive east by four men, at 14s. per fathom; the lode in this end is 4 feet wide, producing tin. To drive the 95 fm. level cross-cut north, 1 fathom stent, by six men, at 25s. per fathom; the lode in this shaft is worth for tin 14s. per fathom. The 92 to two men, at 12s. per fathom; this end has been improving in appearance for the last 3 fms, driving, producing good stones of tin and copper ore. We have put a pair of men to clear and put in a tramroad at the 50 west of Stephens' shaft, on the north lode. We have also put a pair of men to clear the 60, west of Stephens' shaft, on this lode, in order to drive this end west, which is kindly for copper ore. We have three men cutting bob-pit at the 60. We have also set five piles on the 100 ft. level, at 11s. 20s.; also set three pitches on copper ore, on an average tribute, to six men, of 13s. in 20s.

—James Inch, Aug. 23: Hoeking's shaft, sinking under the 114, is still looking well, and is worth for tin 80s. per fathom. We have a good store of tin in the 114. Nothing new in any other part of the mine since my last.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Goldworthy, Aug. 25: In the driving in the several bargains, being by the side of the lode, good progress is being made. The clearing of the 60, west of Kelly's shaft, is being forced on with all speed. Here we are opening tribute ground. No change in tribute department.

WHEAL GRAMBLER.—J. Tregay: We have cut into the first lode in the deep adit cross-cut, which is, so far as seen, producing good work for tin; we hope to ascertain its value in a few days. The new shaft is nearly through to the shallow adit, where the lode is looking well: this shaft will open some valuable tribute ground.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Aug. 19: We have no change to notice either in the 140 or in the 110 cross-cut north. The men are making fair progress with the drive. The lode in the 110 east is 3 feet wide, with good stones of tin; the ground is changing very fast, and we have a good opinion that we shall find an improved lode shortly. The men are making as much progress with the sinking and stripping down of the north shaft as they possibly can, and no time will be lost in resuming the sinking below the 110. The lode in the 100 east has made a squeeze. In the winze sinking below the 100 fm. level, the men are engaged taking down the lode; when it is taken down we will report its full value. The lode so far is looking equally as well as when last reported. The lode in

old lode, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is poor. There is no improvement in the winze sinking under the 44, west of shaft. In the rise in the back of the 34 the lode is producing a little tin. The mine is looking much the same as last reported, and with the present price for tin we shall continue to do well.

WHEEL LUCY.—W. Harris, Aug. 23: We have got to the bottom of the old men's shaft on eastern part of the main lode. I find the lode is south of shaft, and that there is a level driven east and west, but is full of attle. I broke some of the lode to-day, and vanned it, from which I find it to be half tin. I cannot yet give its value. I hope to-morrow to report fully. We have a fine lode at the shaft, in the old men's workings, recently discovered. I consider this a valuable discovery, and at a very early period we shall have great results therefrom. These points will be developed with all speed whilst the dry season lasts. The carbons are looking well, and every department is being pushed on.

—Aug. 24: The carbons are as productive as ever. The lode in the old men's workings on the main lode is worth 20l. per fathom. I have set the level collar up the shaft, which I shall sink by six men. The lode in the adit level driving west is very large, and producing saving work for tin. The shaft on old workings on main lode, in Phillack Towans, is being sunk, but I shall not be able to tell the value of the lode until we open more upon it. I have broken some first-rate tin from it to-day, and I think this also is a valuable discovery.

WHEEL RUSSELL.—John Bray, Aug. 23: The lode in the 25 east is worth 13l. per fathom. The 40 east is worth 14l. per fathom. The lode in the stopes is worth on an average 2l. per fathom. There is no improvement in the adit.

WHEEL SPARNON.—Wm. Tregay, Aug. 19: There has been nothing of importance intersected in the cross-cut since last report; the ground is favourable for exploration.

WYE.—J. Paul, Aug. 24: Murchison's shaft is sunk 11 fms. below the 26 fm. level, and going down favourably. We expect in five or six weeks to begin cross-cutting north at a 40 fm. level, and shall have about 7 or 8 fms. to reach the lode. The lode in the 26 fm. level, going east of shaft cross-cut, has a promising appearance, it contains a large quantity of carbonate of lime and spots of lead ore.

WHEEL UNY.—W. Rich. M. Rogers, S. Condo, Jun., Aug. 19: The rise in the back of the 160 (the bottom of the mine), against Hind's engine-shaft, is looking well, worth 20l. per fathom. The other points of operation are without material alteration since last report. We are at present busily engaged in putting in new plunger lifts and re-arranging the pitwork. We sold yesterday 12 tons 9 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs. of tin, at 80l. 10s. 10d. per ton.

VAN.—At the general meeting, held on the mine on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Clement Munday, the Chairman, it was mentioned that since the present company have worked the mine the total sales have been 9510 tons of lead and 1370 tons of blende, realising the enormous sum of 127,904l., while the amount paid in dividends has been 60,000l. Details in another column.

TANKERVILLE.—Besides that the workings on Tankerville great lode still open magnificent courses of ore, with a splendid lode in the bottom of the shaft, the old lode improves, the 74 being now worth 2 tons of lead and 2 tons of blende per fathom, the latter being an excellent sign of permanency. When the new shaft is down to the bottom (in a few months) the returns will be very largely increased.

UTAH.—The Salt Lake Tribune says that for the week ending July 8 there had been shipped from that place 700 tons of ore, worth \$175 per ton in lead and silver, and 70 tons of bullion, worth \$250 per ton, making the week's shipment amount to \$140,000.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—The accounts received from this property, and that adjoining, the Eureka Consolidated, are of the most satisfactory character. The results of late smelting operations in the Eureka district are quite without precedent in this department of mining. The Eureka Consolidated Company, notwithstanding considerable interruptions, have turned out during the past three months enormous quantities of crude bullion, it being estimated that their product will be not less than 500 tons for July, with ore in sight to make 3000 tons. Recent operations at the Richmond Mines have been equally encouraging. Reports just received by telegraph from Professors Clayton and Fisher, the two well-known professional chemists, and others, represent a vast quantity of ore in sight, that the property is immense, and that it is worth at least 100 per cent. more than was estimated in the company's prospectus. The ore is yielding \$60 to the ton. The company's shares, though no allotment has yet been made, are already at a premium in the market. The total product for July was \$32,827, while the product from Aug. 1 to 22 has been \$36,300, although the works were stopped four days during this period. A large quantity of rock (carbonate of lead), which appears to be continuous, has been struck, and the late increase in the returns is attributable to the use of this ore. A letter written on the spot says the furnace continues to run splendidly, and that during the time preceding 24 hours 90 bars had been taken out. Altogether the future of the Richmond Mines seems most promising.

SOUTH AURORA.—Referring to the working of the mine for the three months ending June 30, the directors state that 1065½ tons of ore were treated, yielding bullion of the value of 4458l., being at the rate of \$20.91, or 4l. 5s. per ton of ore. The number of working days at the mill was 33. The manager attributes the low grade of the ore to the inexperience of the dressers he had at the time in his employment, and to the stormy and cold weather prevailing while this work had to be done in the open air during the erection of the new ore sheds; and the short run of the mill is stated to be caused by the impossibility of carrying the ore from the mine to the mill. A proposal has been made to sell the company the Consolidated Chloride Flat property—about 7½ acres of mining land adjoining the South Aurora—for the sum of 10,000l. This proposal has been accepted by the board, subject to the following conditions:—That this company is to be at liberty to work the Chloride Flat property until the decision of the shareholders can be known in reference to the purchase at the general meeting in November next, and all profit arising from such working to belong to this company, whether the decision of the shareholders be in favour of the purchase or not; that this company is to be held free from any claim for damages on account of such working; and the property to be reported on by an agent appointed by the board. Mr. J. D. Hague, of the United States Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, has examined Chloride Flat, and it was also thought desirable, in view of the great difference between the actual results from the South Aurora Mine, both as to quantity and quality of ore, during this year, and those which had been estimated in the report of Mr. Melville Attwood, to take advantage of Mr. Hague's presence at South Aurora to get a report from him on the whole of the company's property there. The manager states that 5013½ tons of ore from Chloride Flat have been treated in the South Aurora mill during the quarter, yielding in gross \$13,653 35c., or a little more than \$27 per ton. Mr. Hague reports that the costs of mining on the Flat will probably be about the same as in the South Aurora, and that taking the costs of mining, hauling, and milling at \$25 per ton, the margin of profit on this experimental lot is but small, but that if ore bodies remain to be found in the Flat it is reasonable, judging from the past, to expect a higher yield from them than that just given. The balance of cash now on hand is 4559l. The bullion received in London since the date of last report to date of circular was of the value of 10,762l. 14s. 4d. Since the circular was written six bars of silver, estimated at 5555½ oz., valued at \$7173.92 (1485l.), have arrived, and are in the hands of the brokers for sale. The company also received per steamer Hermann nine bars, valued at \$11,026, or 2205l.

DOMINION OF CANADA OILS REFINERY COMPANY.—The *Sarnia Observer* says that the new refinery company at that place, whose extensive works are to occupy their recent purchase on the Indian Reserve, have been engaged for the past few days in preparing for the dock, this part of the work being completed and the covering of the dock being commenced. They are also laying down building-stone for the foundations of their buildings, and have likewise commenced the manufacture of bricks, very good clay for that purpose being found on their purchase. The Petroleum correspondent of the *Sarnia Canadian*, writing on the 24th ult., says that oil matters are quiet, and with no excitement. The Cleaveland Well still holds out, and it is pumping some 300 barrels per day. The Crale and McKenzie Well (late Penton) is considered well up to 50 barrels per day, and the Ironsides and the new one (Angelo) are doing well. The Keweenaw Well is reported as being fully from 10 to 100 barrels per day. Exporters are threatening not to run their full capacity, as the New York market is slightly against them.—*Canadian News*.

THE CROWN PRESERVED COAL COMPANY.—The twentieth ordinary general meeting of this company was held at their offices, Liverpool, on Monday, Mr. George H. Loxdale in the chair, when a dividend was declared of 4s. per share for the half-year ending June 30.

Dr. TREVINICK.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. THOMAS NICHOLLS (of Tavistock), aged 61. Mr. Nicholls, who had been for many years a man of considerable enterprise in the mining world, was the senior partner in the firm of Nicholls, Matheis, and Co. As an employer of labour and a sincere friend his loss will be deeply felt.

FURNACE FOR MELTING METALS.—Mr. T. R. CRAMPTON, Great George-street, constructs furnaces of a circular or polygonal form, and so that they may be heated by an admixture of air and powdered fuel injected in one or more streams into the central part of the furnace. The furnace may be heated, whether in pots, retorts, or in an open bath or bed, or otherwise, is placed all around the central space. The products of combustion pass laterally in all directions from the central space to openings or flues situated at or near the sides of the furnace, heating the material under treatment in their passage.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending August 20 were 10,876l. 7s. 10d.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—4, THE CEDARS, PUTNEY, LONDON, S.W. ESTABLISHED 1859.

ANALYSES AND REPORTS ON METALLIC ORES, METALS, &c., daily attended to by Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, F.R.S., Member of the Chemical Society, Paris, &c.

MR. R. TREVINICK, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 3, CROWN COURT, THREED NEEDLE STREET, LONDON. Selected List of Dividend and Progressive Mines, &c.; selected List of Foreign Bonds and Colonial Bonds, &c.; selected List of Home Securities, Banks, Railways, and Miscellaneous, &c.

"SCIENCE OF INVESTMENT" revised. Second Edition. Ten Thousandth. Price 5s. Foreign, Colonial Bonds, Railway Stocks and Shares, Banks, Insurance, and Miscellaneous Stocks and Shares bought and sold at the market prices subject to a profit of 1 per cent. on the price of the day.—Aug. 26, 1871.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Visit of the Iron and Steel Institute to Shropshire, No. 11; Birmingham, and the Black Country; Ironworks and Collieries in Yorkshire; Colliers' Strike in South Wales (A. Dalziel); Royal Commissioners' Report; Utilisation of Waste Coal (A. A. Cochrane); Explosion at Cologne (Krebs and Co.); Novel Railway Arrangements; Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction, and the Royal School of Mines; Science and the Empire Art inseparable in Mining (R. Knapp); American Mining, and English Capital (R. Knapp); Silver Mining on Lake Superior (R. F. M'Ewen); Mining in White Pine, Nevada; Mining Bureau on the Pacific Coast; Science of Investments (R. Trevinick); East Cornwall St. Vincent Mine (C. Pongilly); Mining Mysteries; Mining in Cardiganshire (S. Trevelyan); Cefn Conols Mine; Prince of Wales Mining Company; Yudanamutana Copper Mining Company; General Brazilian Mining Company—On the Gold Ore of Nova Scotia (Dr. T. L. Phipson)—Orinoco Gold Fields—Westward by Rail (W. F. Rae)—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Slate Trade in America—Foreign Mines Reports—Formation of Gold Nuggets—Loss of Quicksilver—Workman's Manual of Engineering Drawing—Silver and Lead in India—Subterranean Gas Lighting, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, AUG. 25, 1871.

COPPER.		IRON.	
Best selected .. per ton	76 0 0-78 0 0	Bars Welsh, in London	7 12 6-7 15 0
Tough cake and tile	74 0 0-76 0 0	Ditto, to arrive	7 10 0-7 12 0
Sheathing & sheets.	76 0 0-80 0 0	Nail rods ..	7 12 6-8 0 0
Boils ..	79 0 0-80 0 0	Staffs, in London	8 5 0-8 10 0
Bottoms ..	80 0 0-83 0 0	Bars .. ditto	8 10 0-9 2 6
Old ..	60 0 0-70 0 0	Hoops .. ditto	9 5 0-9 10 0
Burra ..	76 0 0-77 0 0	Bars .. at works	7 15 0-8 0 0
Wire .. per lb.	0 0 9½-10d.	Hoops .. ditto	8 5 0-8 12 6
Tubes ..	0 0 10½-10½d.	Sheets, single	10 0 0-10 15 0
BRASS.		STEEL.	
Sheets ..	8d. 8½d.	Pig No. 1, in Wales	4 0 0-4 15 0
Wire ..	7½d.	Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0-5 0 0
Tubes ..	8d. 10½d.	Bars, common ditto	6 15 0-7 0 0
Yellow Metal Sheathing ..	6½d. 7½d.	Do. mch. Tynor Tees	7 10 0-7 10 0
Sheets ..	6½d. 7d.	Do. railway, in Wales	6 15 0-7 0 0
SPELTER.		LEAD.	
Foreign on the spot	£18 7 6-18 10 0	Ditto, LB ..	18 0 0-18 0 0
to arrive ..	18 5 0-18 7 6	Ditto, WB ..	18 5 0-18 5 0
ZINC.		Ditto, sheet ..	18 5 0-18 10 0
In sheets ..	24 10 0-24 10 0	Ditto, red lead ..	20 10 0-20 10 0
QUICKSILVER (p.bot.)	Nominal.	Ditto, white ..	28 0 0-30 0 0
TIN.		Ditto, patent shot ..	20 0 0-20 0 0
English blocks ..	£136 0 0-	Ditto, Spanish ..	17 10 0-17 10 0
Do., bars (in bris.)	137 0 0-	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	12 5 0-13 0 0
Do., refined ..	137 0 0-138 0 0	(hammered) ..	13 0 0-14 0 0
Banca ..	135 0 0-136 0 0	Ditto, in fagots ..	15 0 0-16 0 0
Straits ..	130 0 0-131 0 0	English, spring ..	17 0 0-23 0 0
TIN-PLATES.		LEAD.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.†	9 6 10 6	English Pig, com.	18 0 0-
IX Ditto, 1st quality	16 0 17 6	Ditto, LB ..	18 2 6-
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1 7 6 8 0	Ditto, WB ..	18 5 0-
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1 13 6 14 0	Ditto, sheet ..	18 5 0-18 10 0
IX Coke ..	1 5 0 7 0	Ditto, red lead ..	20 10 0-
IX Ditto ..	1 11 0 13 0	Ditto, white ..	28 0 0-30 0 0
Canada plates, p. ton	18 10 0-15 0 0	Ditto, patent shot ..	20 0 0-
Ditto, at works	13 10 0-14 0 0	Ditto, Spanish ..	17 10 0-

† At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. † Add 6s. for each x.

Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—In the midst of the holiday season, with a scanty attendance on 'Change, and nothing particular happening, it is but natural that all gaiety of action should have vanished; and until merchants again return our markets will probably present an inanimate appearance. In the course of next month the beginning of a better state of things may be looked for, and a revival of business generally; in the meantime, the transactions in most metals are very limited, and seem to consist chiefly of the execution of orders for present requirements. As there has been very little prospective buying, consequently the full force and benefit of the autumn demand will be shortly experienced; and sellers need be under no apprehension about prices, as they will then doubtless be enabled to effect sales freely enough at current quotations. The future is most assuring, as the value of nearly all merchandise assumes an upward tendency.

COPPER.—The smelters at their meeting, last Tuesday, decided not to make any reduction in fixed rates, the price of the raw material being too high to enable them with safety to reduce their tariff; and unless holders of ores and regulus hereafter accept less than now required—13s. 9d. to 14s.—which seems somewhat improbable, it is not likely smelters will be able to give way, as they would run a great risk of not being able to cover sales without incurring a positive loss. The consumption of copper cannot be effected by present prices; indeed, it ought to be greatly stimulated, and in comparing the exports to India, now one of the largest outlets for both wrought and unwrought, there is a considerable increase, and this looks well for the future, notwithstanding a temporary pause in the demand. The shipments to Calcutta and Bombay during the last ten years have more than doubled themselves.

Calcutta.		Bombay.	
In 1859 ..	To Calcutta ..	Tons 1516 ..	Tons 536
In 1860 ..	4145 ..	1361 ..	1361
In 1861 ..	3527 ..	823 ..	823
In 1862 ..	6189 ..	1353 ..	1353

The shipments of last year were not so large as in 1862, but, on the other hand, the continental trade this year also shows a great falling off. The exports to the end of July only amounted to—

Copper.		Yellow metal.	
Tons 1308 ..	1308 ..	Tons 799 ..	1000 ..

Therefore, to make this year's trade merely equal to that of the year 1869 there ought to be shipped to Calcutta and Bombay during the remainder of the year 10,000 tons of copper and metal. Buyers would do well in coming forward at once to insure speedy delivery, and thus prevent disappointments, for if orders are much longer delayed a sudden rush may set in and overwhelm sellers, especially as the present moment is, undoubtedly, favourable for buying, smelters being disposed, if possible, to meet buyers' limits by making trifling concessions. Chili bars have changed hands from 66l. 10s. and upwards, and Australian 76l. to 76l. English tough, second hands, reported at 73l.; manufactured, 4 by 4 sheets, 76l. to 77l.; yellow metal, 4 by 4, at 6½d., and sheathing at 6½d. per lb.

IRON.—Rails and Welsh bars are unaltered, enquiries having slackened off a little; orders for Staffordshire descriptions, however, have improved, and buyers this week have been very eager to get their orders placed. A large quantity of various kinds of iron has been purchased in anticipation of an advance, and there is great difficulty in arranging for early delivery. Nearly all the leading ironmasters are well off for work, and in many instances they have been declining to quote until some terms should be come to with the men in respect to their wages; probably upon the final settlement of this question the trade will become steadier. Although the list price at present is not to be altered, it is pretty evident very little iron can be bought unless 10s. higher is given. In Swedish bars there is no alteration; the market keeps very firm, and as the season advances a gradual improvement in prices will doubtless be realised. Scotch pigs are in moderate demand, and prices are firm: mixed numbers are now quoted at 6s. 6d. cash, f.o.b. Glasgow. It is reported that the malleable ironmakers in Glasgow have raised their rates 10s. per ton, and that the general appearance of the market is very satisfactory.

LEAD.—The position of this metal is apparently unaltered, the market remaining stationary, at about previous quotations. For home consumption there is a very good business doing, more particularly for manufacture.

SPELTER.—There is very little offering, and prices have slightly advanced. In first hands 18l. 10s. is asked for Silurian in warehouse in London.

TIN.—The disposition of English smelters to reduce their prices to the requirements of the market has been further manifested by their conceding another 1l. per ton for blocks, bars, &c., upon last week's prices, to-day's quotations being 2l. per ton below fixed rates. The foreign market has also not been quite so well supported, sales of Straits having been effected at 130l., but a few small lots have since realised 20s. to 30s. better. About 6 or 7 tons of Billiton was disposed of at 128l. 10s. cash, Dutch warrants. Banca, 135l. 10s. to 136l. per ton.

TIN-PLATES.—There is no giving way in prices, and many of the makers are still behind in their deliveries.

QUICKSILVER.—Holders decline to name a price either for small or large quantities.

COPPER, AND TIN.—Messrs. James and Shakspeare—Nothing doing in furnace material, and the rates quoted are almost nominal, whether as regards buying or selling. Bars have further declined 10s. per ton, and the sales of Glasgow have been exceedingly moderate; some lots are reported at 66l. 10s.; Urmeneta at 67l.; both on cash terms and at Liverpool, but a parcel of 25 tons of the latter brand, in warehouse, at Swansea, realised 67l. 10s. per ton. About 20 tons Wallaroo and 10 tons Hunter River cake were sold from second hands, for immediate cash, at 76l. and 75l. per ton, respectively; with that exception there has been nothing doing in Australian imports holding for higher values. English sorts continue dull, and can be bought at 2l. per ton below the smelters' official quotations.

TIN.—English has been further affected by the continued sales of foreign at proportionately lower rates, and though no public intimation of a reduction has been made, it can be obtained at 3s. per cwt. below the official values of 138s. for common, 140s. for refined. Sales of Straits have been made

throughout the week at 130s. to 132s. per cwt., and the market closes a shade steadier at the highest figure. Banca was taken to a moderate extent at 135s. 6d. to 136s., according to the quantity. Billiton was purchased at 128s., to cover a "bear" sale previously made ex a particular vessel, but the same operator subsequently reported a similar quantity at 128s. 6d. for immediate cash; these transactions cannot, however, be taken as a criterion of the actual value which rules at about 132s. per cwt.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been moderately active this week for a few mines, but the absence of the principal dealers still affects business generally.

The mines mostly dealt in have been Wheel Lucy, East Van, South Carn Brea, West Chiverton, Great Vor, East Lovell, Carn Brea, Bog, East Greenville, Grenville, New Rosewarne, South Condurrow, West Basset, Wheel Uny, Tincroft, and a few other mines.

Wheel Lucy shares have advanced to 3½; 4; the carbons continue rich, and the lode in the old men's workings is worth 20l. per fathom. West Chiverton shares have been firmer, at 20 to 21. Tankerville, 17 to 18, ex div.; the mine has improved in the old lode, and 80 tons of lead ore has been sold, at 12l. 16s., for the fortnight. West Caradon shares have advanced to 1½, 2, owing to an improvement in the mine, and the holding of the new shaft. Van, 54 to 56; this mine has been inspected by Mr. Walter Eddy, who values the 45 west, the deepest level in the mine, at 10 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom, and instead of being cut off in depth, as the fear was at one time, the lode continues to improve, becoming more solid, not so much scattered throughout the lode as in the levels above, and less mixed with blende. He estimates the total lead ores in reserve—that is, standing in the different levels—at 112,443 tons, blende ore 22,488 tons.

East Van shares leave off 13 to 13½; a large business has been done in these shares, and Mr. Walter Eddy, who inspected the mine on the 16th, states that the new engine-shaft is now down 15½ fms., and has 8 fms. more to go before communicating with the adit; and in the bottom of this shaft ribs of ore are being met with, and the stratum is everything that can be desired, and with the mineral indications in a greater degree than the Van had at the same depth.

Great Wheel Vor shares have declined to 9, 9½; the sale of black tin on Aug. 19 was 29 tons 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lbs., realised 2528l. 3s. This leaves a profit of 420l. on the month, and another such sale will free the mine from debt. The agent reported on Aug. 21 that the 174, east of Edward's shaft, was on a lode and branches worth 30l. per fathom, and driving west on a lode of similar value will be commenced next month. The 174, east of winze, is worth 300l. per fathom; this end is altogether under the slide, and 9 fathoms from the level west of Ivey's. The 174, west of winze, is worth 50l. per fathom. Since this report was written, however, a branch of the slide in the 174 east has been met with, so that the lode reported worth 300l. per fathom is now unproductive. It is expected this bunch of tin will hold down below the 174, and Edward's shaft is being sunk with all speed to prove it. Devon Great Consols, 90 to 100; the lode in Cole's winze, in the 130, is still worth 20 tons of lead ore per fathom. The new south lode, at the Railway shaft, is now worth 80l. per fathom. Gilbert's winze has improved to 12l. per fathom.

At the Minera Mining Company annual meeting a dividend of 4l. 15s. per share, free of income tax, was declared, equal to 63 per cent. on the share capital of the company in twelve months. The shareholders have now received in dividends about 523,000l.—more than 290l. per share, of 25l., in twenty years. Bronfloy, 100 to 105; the lode in the bottom level is worth 32l. per fathom. Blaen Caelen, 1½ to 1½; the 20 west below adit is producing 3 tons of mundio and 10 cwt. of lead per fathom; the mundio by assay produces 9 oz. 6 dwts. of silver per ton. Bog, 2½ to 3; Caegynon, 1½ to 2; Carn Brea, 150 to 155; Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 28; Drake Walls, 1½ to 2; Dolcoath, 175 to 185; East Caradon, 5 to 5½. East Lovell shares have declined to 13½, 14; East Seton, 1½ to 1½.

South Roman Gravels, 1½ to 1½; Capt. A. Waters reports that the deep adit north, on No. 2 lode, is opening into a strong open vein, composed of sparry matter, highly mixed with gossan and occasional stones of lead, and he has, Mr. Waters says, seen large quantities of lead ores obtained from ground analogous to this in Shropshire. East Wheel Grenville, 3½ to 3½; Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Great Western, 1½ to 2; Gwydyr Park, 15s. to 20s.; Marke Valley, 5½ to 6; New Lovell, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; New Seton, 55 to 65. South Carn Brea shares have advanced to 20s., 25s. The lode in the 130 is worth fully 25l. per fm. for copper; and the 110 end, just commenced to drive, will turn out 1 ton of ore per fm. North Crofty, 1½ to 2; New Rosewarne, 40 to 45; North Roskear, 17½ to 18½; Parys Mountain, 5 to 3½; Pennerley, 3½ to 4; Plymmon, 1½ to 2½; Prince of Wales, 17s. to 18s.; Providence Mines, 25 to 27; Roman Gravels, 18½ to 19; South Caradon, 200 to 220; South Condurrow, 9 to 9½; South Crofty, 20 to 23. South Frances shares have declined to 48, 50; Tincroft, 49 to 50; Van Consols, 1½ to 1½; West Basset, 4 to 4½; West Frances, 60 to 62; West Tankerville, 3½ to 3½; Wheel Basset, 55 to 60; Wheel Buller, 10 to 12; Wheel Crebore, 25s. to 30s.; Wheel Grenville, 7½ to 7½; Wheel Jane, 40 to 42½; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 9 to 9½; Wheel Mary Ann, 7 to 8; Wheel Uny, 7½ to 8. West Jewell, 3 to 3½; the tin pitches are looking as well as they have done for some time past.

The foreign market has been flat, and with a downward tendency in prices. South Aurora shares have declined to 3½, 4, owing to a falling off in the value of the ore. Eberhardt and Auroras dropped from 38 to 30, 32. Pacifics have been rather better, at 4 to 4½; the advices state that the Buel North Star lode is worth \$527 per ton. From Sweetland Creek, also, the reports are good. Don Pedro, 2½ to 3½ prem.; a telegram has been received from Lisbon stating that the produce to July 28 is 12,553 oz.; estimate for the month, 14,533 oz. The Snowdrift Silver Mining Company have had two samples of silver assayed, one producing 70 per cent. of lead and 1487 ozs. of silver to the ton, and the other 74 per cent. of lead and 1467 ozs. of silver. The prospects of the mines, which are adjoining the Silver Plume, are very favourably reported upon, and the reduction of 10 tons per day is estimated to give a profit of 69,900l. per annum. Utah, 15½ to 16½.

The Market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange has fluctuated to a somewhat considerable extent, but prices have in most cases closed at about the same as last week. The holiday season has, in some degree, restricted business, but a fair number of transactions have taken place in most of the better class of mines, and in some an advance in price has been established. Both Van and East Van command increased attention, the reports giving general satisfaction. Roman Gravels and Tankerville have improved in price. Bog, Pennerley, and Perkins Beach are quiet, but fairly supported. The operations in foreign mines have been numerous, and in a few cases adverse. South Aurora shares were freely offered at the beginning of the week, the report being considered unsatisfactory. Eberhardt and Auroras shares have been forced down to 32, in sympathy partly with the decline in South Aurora. It should be remembered, however, that in the South Aurora report special attention is directed to the favourable condition and prospects of the Eberhardt and Auroras Company's properties. The temporary interruption to the operations during July fully accounts for the non-receipt of profits in August, but it is said that upwards of 7000 tons of ore have accumulated in the interim, and is now in course of treatment. At the close a general rebound occurred both in Eberhardt and South Aurora shares, the depressed prices having induced large purchases. Utah advices are extremely good; Capt. Nancarrow reports that it will be the most productive property in that district, and the statement is confirmed from private and thoroughly independent sources. Don Pedro, St. John del Rey, and Sierra Buttes are in good demand, and firm. Pacific and Sweetland Creek shares have improved. A telegram has been received from Pacific to the effect that the mill was at work, and that the Buel North Star lode had improved in value to \$527 per ton. The manager of Sweetland Creek reports that he has fairly commenced for another run, with good prospects for returns. Birdseye advices are good; considerable profits are being made, which will be further increased when the new works in operation are completed.

In Tin Mines there has been less activity, and a general decline in quotations has taken place, the exception being a renewed demand

for Carn Brea shares, which after having declined to 142, 145, close 150 to 155, buyers. Great Wheal Vor shares leave off flat at 9 to 9½, the slide having again come in at Edward's.

The following are the closing quotations:—Devon Consols, 97½ to 102½; East Caradon, 5½ to 5½; East Grenville, 3½ to 3½; East 102½; East 15; Great Laxey, 16½ to 17; Marke Valley, 5½ to 6; Lovell, 14½ to 15; Tincroft, 48 to 50; Van, 56 to 58; East Van, 13 to 13½; West Chiverton, 20½ to 21; Bog, 2½ to 3½; Pennerley, 3½ to 3½; Roman Gravel, 18½ to 19; Perkins Beach, 1½ to 1½; South Aurora, 3½ to 3½; Almada and Tiritio, 1-16th to 3-16ths prem.; Cape Copper, 8½ to 9½ prem.; Don Pedro, 3 to 3½ prem.; Pacific, 4½ to 4½; Sierra Buttes, 4½ to 5; St. John del Rey, 30½ to 31½; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½; Taquaril, 7s. to 8s.; Utah, 15½ to 16½; Birdseye Creek, 4 to 4½.

The WEST GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY has been formed with a capital of 40,000£, in 8000 shares. The remarkable success of New Great Consols has determined the leading shareholders in that property, to work the adjoining valuable ground. A company has been formed, with Mr. H. L. Phillips (the managing director of New Great Consols) as Chairman, and a brief prospectus will be seen in another part of this day's Journal. The Share List is only open for three days. The property is so fully described in the report of Capt. Pryor, the manager of New Consols, and in the prospectus, that comment is unnecessary. New Great Consols is rapidly taking a leading position, and Capt. Pryor states it will be equal to Tincroft Mine for profits when the appliances are completed. The quantity of tin raised this month alone is over 25 tons, besides 170 tons of arsenic, leaving very large profits; and the stamping power will be soon nearly doubled. With a lode worth 150£ per fathom in the bottom levels, and the value of the ground already laid open stated to be some 300,000£, there can be no possible reason why the profits here should not be quite equal 50,000£ a year, or why the same lode in the adjoining mines, the productiveness of which is already proved, should not give similar results. In fact, Capt. Pryor says West Consols is of equal value, and will give immense profits. More than three-fourths of the shares, it is understood, are taken privately by the principal shareholders in New Great Consols. No applications for shares will be received after Thursday. An abridged prospectus appears in another column.

The GREAT EAST FOXDALE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (in the Isle of Man) has been formed, with a capital of 20,000£, in shares of 1£ each, for the purpose of acquiring and developing the Tynwald Mine, to the east of and adjoining the Foxdale Mine, together with the adjoining property, a grant of which has been obtained from the Crown. The united sets include about two miles on the course of the splendid east and west lode, which in the Foxdale has returned silver-lead from the sale of which upwards of 200,000£ has been paid in dividends. In the Tynwald portion of the mine an edit level has been driven 30 fms., and a shaft sunk 50 fms., from which sinking there has been obtained about 200 tons of lead ore, leaving a nice course of ore in the bottom of the shaft when last seen. Capt. John Lloyd, of the Hendre Mines, reports that if the course of ore continue downward, of which there is every indication, he "sees nothing to prevent their having a profitable mine in a very short time in this part alone of their valuable property." Captain Matthew Grose reiterates his former opinion that they have a most valuable property. Capt. John Kitto considers its geological position of the most favourable character. And Capt. Bowden ventures to state that there is not a more favourable district in the Isle of Man. The directors state that active operations will be carried on in a vigorous manner, under judicious and economical management. The prospectus will be found in another column.

A company will shortly be formed, to work a hematite iron ore property in South Wales, which will be supported by first-class local names. The ore is assayed to contain about 50 per cent. of metallic iron, and the company has been placed in the hands of Mr. R. Percy Roberts, of Carlisle, to bring out. The prospectus of the proposed company will shortly appear.

At Wheal Owles meeting, on Aug. 18, the accounts for the three months ending June showed a credit balance of 7502£ 11s. 3d. A dividend of 610£ (8£ per share) was declared, and 2055£ 15s. 6d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Richard Boyes reports that during the quarter 143 fms. 5 ft. 3 in. of ground has been removed—90 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. in driving levels, and 53 fms. 8 ft. 9 in. in sinking shafts and winzes. In stopping for tin on outwork 49 paces of men are employed, and 20 pitches are working on tribute.

At the Minera Mining Company annual general meeting, held at Minera, near Wrexham, on Aug. 4, a dividend of 4£ 15s. per share, free of income tax, was declared, equal to 63 per cent. on the share capital of the company in twelve months. The shareholders have now received in dividends about 625,000£—more than 290£ per share, of 25£, in twenty years.

At Bedford United Mines four-monthly general meeting of shareholders, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a cash balance of 48£ 18s. 4d. in hand; and an estimated account of payments and receipts before the meeting in December showed a debit balance of 760£ 12s. 5d. (with an asset of 209£). A dividend of 4£ 15s. per share was made. Capt. William Phillips says—"By my report it will be seen that the mine, on the whole, has improved, and a reference to the past statements of account will show that the returns have been gradually increasing; at the same time I have no hesitation in saying that as soon as the winze is holed to the 102 east, which I anticipate will occupy about three months, I fully believe we shall be in a position to make a considerable addition to our workings."

At North Downs Mine meeting, yesterday, it was resolved to apply to the lords for a new lease, in order to work the Peever part of the sett alone. Mexican Railway fully-paid bonds are 67 to 67½.

Letters of allotment were posted by the Clifton Silver Mining Company (Limited) on Wednesday. The directors have received a telegram informing them of the transfer of the mines to the company; the message adds that rich ore is now being abstracted for account of the company.

The MALPASO GOLD WASHING COMPANY has been further strengthened by the addition of Mr. Barrow to the board of direction. The shares are quoted ¼ to 1 prem.

COAL MARKET.—The supply of coals this week has been only moderate, 64 ships having arrived. The trade has ruled dull throughout, and household coals quote a reduction of from 3d. to 6d. per ton. Hartleys without change. Unsold 3 cargoes; 20 ships at sea.

MINING INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

It is stated that, with the exception of the Sarrebruck Collieries, which were situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the theatre of war, all the coal districts of Prussia produced extraordinarily favourable results last year, notwithstanding the war and the economic difficulties which resulted from it. The demand for coal, and the prices realised for it, in Prussia during the last six months of 1870 were also at least as favourable as during the first half of the year. As regards the production of last year, the collieries of the central district of Westphalia furnished in 1870, including the royal collieries, and those of Osnabruck, 12,214,324 tons of coal. In 1869 the corresponding production was 12,034,169 tons, leaving an increase in favour of last year of 180,155 tons, or 1½ per cent. As has been already stated, the Sarrebruck Collieries were the only workings which suffered from the war. During the first half of 1870 these collieries produced 1,835,579 tons, but during the second half of the year the production fell to 884,940 tons. In July, 1870, the Sarrebruck Collieries produced 204,758 tons, but in August the extraction sunk to 58,461 tons. As the theatre of war became more remote from the Sarrebruck workings, their production, however, revived; and September witnessed an extraction of 70,169 tons; October, one of 146,293 tons; November, one of 195,635 tons; and December, one of 223,624 tons. The royal Sarrebruck Collieries produced last year 3,444,894 tons; in 1870, their production only amounted to 2,734,018 tons, showing a falling off last year of 710,876 tons. The money loss represented by this curtailment in the extraction was estimated at 266,044£.

The Westphalian coal trade is now expected to experience the effects of the activity which generally prevails in regard to the production of iron. This activity in the iron trade is stimulated by the exceptional requirements existing for railways in course of construction or projection. The energy which is being displayed in almost all parts of Europe and in the United States in the completion of railways induces hopes of further progress in the Westphalian iron trade, which nearly doubled its production between 1860 and 1868. The consumption of coal is also increased—imperceptibly, perhaps, but none the less surely—with the opening of each new line, and

each new branch carried into districts hitherto without railways. The export movement further grows more and more. It would seem, upon the whole, that the coal-trade of Westphalia and the Lower Rhine may look for an activity hitherto unknown; and the colliery proprietors will naturally have to exert themselves in order to keep pace with the demands likely to be made upon them. A daily production of 45,000 tons seems to be now disposed of without difficulty. The opening of new pits at several of the workings of the district will enable the extraction to be carried in a little time to 50,000 tons per day.

Advices from Aix-la-Chapelle state that the return of the German troops from France have enabled the coalowners and ironmasters of that district to obtain once more a good supply of labour, an article which has been scarce and dear for nearly a year. Complaints as to a scarcity of workpeople are still heard, however, on almost all sides; and the coalowners of the basins of the Inde and the Warm find it very difficult to execute all the orders which are addressed to them. It is true that prices do not stand at the same point as at the commencement of the year, but they are not less sufficiently high to promise to all the collieries working results such as have not been known for the last twenty years. The same may be said of the coke furnaces of Hoeugen and Eschweilerpump. The cause of this extraordinary demand arises principally from the revival of working operations in the French rolling-mills, &c. While these establishments were inactive, Belgian coal, which would under ordinary circumstances have been sent to France, was forwarded to the district round Aix-la-Chapelle, when the consumption there exceeded the production. Now these special deliveries are no longer made, although the industrial establishments about Aix-la-Chapelle are consuming every day larger and larger quantities of coal. It is not surprising to find that the local colliery proprietors are endeavouring, by increasing or improving their means of working, to fill up the difference existing between the demand and the production. It will be seen that the return of peace has already given a decided stimulus to German industry.

Sale of Gunpowder at Devonport and Purfleet.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 19, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Secretary of State for War is prepared to RECEIVE, on or before SATURDAY, 2nd September, 1871, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of—

755 BARRELS (100 lbs. each) of L. G. Hazard POWDER } At Bull Point,
130 ditto ditto L. G. Dupont ditto } Devonport.
587 ditto ditto No. 5 Shell ditto } At
192 ditto ditto No. 6 ditto ditto } Purfleet.

Tenders must be made upon the proper forms, which may be obtained on application to the Control Officers, at the Gun Wharf, Devonport, or at Purfleet, of whom also samples may be had.

THOMAS HOWELL, Director of Contracts.

POSTAGE DUTIES ON ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE desire to give notice that from and after this date DISCOUNT at the rate of ONE PER CENT. will be allowed to all persons bringing ENVELOPES or PAPER to have IMPRESSED or PRINTED THEREON STAMPS to DENOTE POSTAGE DUTIES, provided the amount of duty be not less than £10 for stamps of one rate.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, 21st August, 1871.

BUCKLEY COLLIERY, NEAR MOLD.

TENDERS for this CONCERN to be forwarded to B. MART by the 4th September next. Particulars of all accounts owing by the Buckley Colliery Company (Limited), also all accounts owing to the said company, must be sent to B. MART, Mining Engineer, Stoke-upon-Trent.

TO TIN DRESSERS.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED CAPTAIN DRESSER, to SUPERINTEND the DRESSING DEPARTMENT and MANAGEMENT of the FLOORS in a large TIN MINE in CORNWALL. Testimonials will be required. Apply, Messrs. RICHARD CLOGG and SON, Liskeard. Dated Liskeard, 21st August, 1871.

WANTED, a THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MINING ENGINEER, to SURVEY and REPORT upon a property containing SILVER-LEAD MINES on the coast of SOUTH AMERICA. Address, stating terms and references, to "M. W." care of H. Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

WANTED, a SITUATION, to TAKE CHARGE of a LEAD MINE, by one who has had extensive experience, and thoroughly understands Drilling, Mapping, and Assaying, together with every other branch connected with Mining. Testimonials and references can be produced from high authorities. Address, "A. B. I. O." Times Office, Douglas, Isle of Man.

[The Advertiser knows of a VALUABLE PIECE OF MINERAL GROUND on the island, which he could secure; but, as he requires some little assistance, would like to correspond with parties who are disposed to assist in its development.]

WANTED, a SITUATION as VIEWER or RESIDENT VIEWER. Can be well recommended by several leading Mining Engineers. Address, "T. A." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a SITUATION as a COAL and MINE CLERK, SHIPPING CLERK, or TRAFFIC MANAGER. From long experience is well acquainted with the practical management of large bodies of men, &c.; from eight to ten years in the Port of Liverpool in the Export and Import Trade, &c.; fifteen years in South Wales in the Coal and Mine and Railway Branches. The last five years in the employ of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company (Limited). Unexceptionable testimonials of character. Address, "B. A." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, either new or good second-hand, a HYDRAULIC WINDING ENGINE, with from 3 to 5 inches cylinder. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH DINNING, Langley Lead Works, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

SITUATION WANTED.

THE ADVERTISER, who until lately had the entire management of an extensive Iron Foundry, Gasholder, and Engineering Establishment, WISHES TO MEET with an APPOINTMENT of a SIMILAR CHARACTER. Most satisfactory references can be given as regards competency, and reasons for declining last appointment. Address, "L." Waterlow and Sons, Birch-in-lane, London.

PARTNERSHIP.—TO IRONFOUNDERS, BRIDGE AND ROOF CONTRACTORS, PROPRIETORS OF ENGINEERING OR GAS-HOLDER WORKS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.—A Gentleman possessed of considerable practical knowledge, acquired at one of the largest works in England, is desirous of treating with capitalists or proprietors of any works in the above-mentioned trades with a view to a PARTNERSHIP, where knowledge and ability would be considered in lieu of capital, as only a moderate sum could be introduced. He has been for some years engaged in trade, and could conduct any business of the above nature. The highest references given and expected. Address, "S." Deacon's, 154, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

MINING ENGINEER, of large experience, OFFERS his SERVICES to anyone requiring REPORTS, VALUATIONS, PLANS, ESTIMATES, or ADVICE of any kind as to the OPENING OUT or WORKING of MINERALS at home or abroad. Address, "C. V. and M. E." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

REQUIRED, for a SLATE QUARRY in NORTH LANCASHIRE, AN EFFICIENT CARPENTER, accustomed to MINE OR QUARRY WORK. Address, with full particulars of ability, wages, and references, to Mr. EDDY, Skipton, Yorkshire.

TO CONCESSIONAIRES, PROMOTERS, AND FINANCIERS. SHARES IN NEW ENTERPRISES SUCCESSFULLY INFLUENCED AND PLACED. Address, in perfect confidence, "Operator," care of John Baptist Wolpert, Advertising Agent, 24, Austinfrilars, E.C.

FOR SALE, an 8-horse power TRACTION ENGINE, by AVELING and PORTER, suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, or Colliery Proprietors, for Pumping or Winding, &c. Also, a SAW TABLE, 5 feet saw space, with or without the saw. Apply to JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Hartshill, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

FOR SALE, separately, at reduced prices, the VALUABLE TOOLS and OTHER APPLIANCES used at New Dock Works, Leeds, in the manufacture of railway plant, wagon and carriage building, general engineering, &c., &c. For prices and particulars, apply to Mr. JAMES POWELL, Consulting Engineer and Valuer of Engineering Plant, &c., 80, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

ZINC AND LEAD ORES.

I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—

BLEND.—CALCINED and RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER ORES. ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER. SILVER LEAD in a rough state (containing antimony, &c.) SULPHATE OF LEAD, &c.

I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired. Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALIZÉ, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

King's College, London.

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCES.—

NEW STUDENTS will be ADMITTED on TUESDAY, October 3. The course of study provides a system of practical education for young men who intend to engage in Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, and the higher branches of Chemical and Manufacturing Art.

This department has attached to it a Workshop, also Chemical, Physical, and Photographic Laboratories. Two Exhibitions of £30 and £21 will be given at the commencement of the Michaelmas Term, by competitive examination amongst the Students matriculating at that time. The subjects of examination will be Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Mechanics applied to Mechanics.

For information, apply personally, or by post card, to—

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867;

AND OF THE

PHENIX SILVER-LEAD AND BLEND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 14th day of October, 1871, TO SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the particulars of THEIR DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the NAMES AND ADDRESSES of their Solicitors, if any, to FREDERICK FOSTER BURNER, of No. 15, Coleman-street, in the City of London, Accountant, the Official Liquidator of the said company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are, by their solicitors, TO COME IN and PROVE their said DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice; or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.

Tuesday, the 31st of October, 1871, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

HENRY CHURCH, Chief Clerk of the Vice-Chancellor. Sir JOHN WICKENS, acting for the Master of the Rolls. ASHURST, MORRIS, AND CO., 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C. (Solicitors to Official Liquidator.)

Dated this 15th day of August, 1871.

BERNHARDT AND AURORA SHARES.—

There is NOTHING WRONG, except that shareholders, in a senseless panic, are feeding the "Bears" by selling at low prices. Now is the time to buy. I expect £10 per annum in dividends.

T. G. TAYLOR, Sworn Broker, 3, Pinner's-court, London, E.C.

EAST LLANGYNOG LEAD MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

FOR SALE, for immediate cash, ONE HUNDRED SHARES (or part) in the above, all calls paid, at £2½ per share net; also FIFTY fully paid shares in the RHYDTALOG SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), at 35s. each. Apply, by letter only, to "C. W. M." Deacon's News Rooms, 154, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

WEST GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

The investor in bona fide mines will do well to obtain an ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in this company if practicable. The capital is £40,000, in 8000 shares of £5 each, of which £35,000 were taken by the leading shareholders in the adjoining and most valuable New Great Consols Mines—a fact which will speak for itself. It is very reasonable that in a few months the property may be worth £200,000, or equal to £25 per share, seeing that the extent of the lode is greater here than it is in New Great Consols, where it is valued at £200,000 for the part laid open. The lode is the same, and it has been tested for productiveness in four places, and found equally rich.

The management is the same as New Great Consols, and there is no doubt in our minds that West Great Consols will be the prize of the coming year. We have secured a large interest in the mines, and shall not sell at any price, as we feel convinced the shares will become of great value.

The prospectus can only be obtained up to Tuesday, and the SHARE LIST will CLOSE on THURSDAY MORNING next, at Twelve o'clock.

We shall be happy to receive subscriptions from our regular clients, but must have them not later than Wednesday morning.

R. AND G. PHILLIPS, 63, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

August 26th, 1871.

BRONFLOYD COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that all future TRANSFER of the SHARES of this company must be made as parts of £100 Stock, in accordance with the conversion specially resolved upon at the Ordinary Meeting held on the 26th day of October, and duly confirmed at a Special Meeting held on the 9th day of November, 1870.

CHARLES SMYTH VEREKER, Chairman.

J. B. BALCOMBE, Managing Director.

Aberystwith, 10th August, 1871.

HERMANN BREITHAUP, MOUNTAIN ENGINEER, in FREIBERG (SAXONY) attends to the SALE (on commission) of GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, and other METALLIC ORES and REFUSE at the highest rates, and furnishes information relating thereto post paid on pre-paid applications.

BENJAMIN LIBBY, MINE SHAREDEALER,

CAMBORNE, CORNWALL. Is in a position to give advice on any mines dealt in on the market. Carn Brea, £150 to £155, and should be bought for a great rise.

FOR SALE:— 1 Carn Brea, £155. 2 Margaret, £17. 5 East Lovell, £16. 1 Dolcoath, £185. 10 So. Condurow, £205. 2 W. Chiverton, £203. 10 Rosewall Hill and 15 North Crofty, £214. 20 South Carn Brea, 20s. Ransom, 20s. 5 Great Vor, £101. 20 New Lovell, 33s. 10 Wheal Agar, 29s.

CHARLES HALLAS AND CO., SHARE BROKERS,

13, NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL. TRANSACT BUSINESS in all the MARKET MINES in WALES, CORNWALL, &c. Mines inspected and reported upon by experienced surveyors.

MESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO.,

SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS. REDRUTH, CORNWALL; and BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM.

INVESTORS IN SEARCH OF GOOD SOUND PROPERTIES,

paying 10 to 20 per cent. per annum, should send for the Sixth Edition of 'BRITAIN'S METAL MINES,' price 1s. or free per post 1s. 1d. A complete Guide to their Laws, Usages, Localities, Statistics, and Share Market.

By JOHN R. PIKE,

Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street, London.

THE CITY EXCHANGE MINING AND INVESTMENT

OFFICES, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ALFRED FISHER, MANAGER.

Business transacted in all marketable securities for cash or account.

FOR SALE, 6-horse power PORTABLE ENGINE; 16-inch

DRAWING LIFT, complete. WANTED, 10-in. DRAWING LIFT, complete; 6-in. ditto, complete; 200 fms. 1-in. rods.

Apply to W. BROWNE, St. Austell.

TO SELL, OR LET ON HIRE, for cash or deferred payments,

FIFTY COAL WAGONS, hopper built, with bottom and side doors, carrying seven tons. Apply to MANSTON COAL COMPANY, Leeds.

ON SALE, a 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, in good

working order; also, all the PITWORK, comprising three lifts, a 12 in. and a 14 in. column.

Apply to the BROUGHTON COAL COMPANY, near Wrexham.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	c. q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Aug. 17—	North Crofty.	12	17	0 25	£375 5 0	£100 4 10 —
19—	Great Wh. Vor	29	18	2 27	..	203 4 3 0 —
—	Wheal Uny	12	9	1 27	..	80 11 0 —
23—	So. Condurow	13	17	0 10	..	78 15 0 —
—	Penhalls	9	18	1 14	..	9 15 0 —
—	Rosewall Hill.	5	6	2 14	..	79 7 6 —

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Aug. 16—	Plynlimmon	40	£11 8 0	Stms, Williams, & Co.
22—	Wheal Trelawny	14½	20 12 0	Burry Port Co.
—	ditto	24	6 7 6	ditto
—	ditto	14½	20 12 0	Stock and Co.

COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on Thursday last, August 24. Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next—Mines and Parcels.—West Wheal Seton 330—Mellancar 310—East Pool 237—West Wheal Basset 175—South Wheal Crofty 112—East Seton 60—North Downs 40—South Wheal Frances 30—West Wheal Damsel 37—Clifford 23—Camborne Vein 17—South Condurow 10—Wheal Buller 1—North Rosekar 7—Tolcarne 6—South Dolcoath 5.—Total, 1407 tons.

Notices to Correspondents.

*. Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

TREATING FURNACE SLAGS.—I read in your Journal some years back an account of a mode of removing clinders from blast-furnaces, carried out, I believe, on the Continent by means of disintegration—by running the liquid clinder into a funnel-shaped pipe, where it met with enough water to cool and disintegrate it. It passed from a pipe into a bosh, from whence it was loaded into wagons by means of a Jacobs' ladder, or chain and ratchets. I made at the time a memorandum of the address of the parties using the system, but have lost it. Can any of your correspondents tell me if the system is still in use? If so, it would be well worth while calling attention to it again.—G. A.: Wolverhampton.

MICACEOUS IRON, OR SHINING ORE.—Will any of the numerous readers of the Journal kindly inform me, through the same medium, the approximate current market value of this mineral, after being washed and all the grit extracted, of first-class quality, delivered at a railway station in Devon—and whether the demand for it is extensive and regular, or not?—L. N. B. T.

CONDENSED PEAT.—In the Journal of Aug. 12 enquiry was made for the address of a firm in the United Kingdom who can supply condensed peat in quantity. In reply, I may state that I can supply any quantity provided the peat suits, and the terms are satisfactory, and could deliver it into vessels in Limerick. I have a stationary and two portable steam-engines on the bogs for the purpose of making it, but during the last season I only worked one of them, which merely supplied my local customers. My price on the works is 10s. per ton, and it would cost at least 4s. per ton to deliver into the vessel. I shall be glad to give such information as may be required.—T. KING: Killaloe.

ELECTRO-TINNING.—Reference was sometime since made to a process of electro-tinning, in an article referring to a series of new metallurgical inventions. Can any correspondent oblige me with the date at which it appeared?—R. D.: St. John's Wood.

OLD TREBUBGETT.—We are requested to state that in Capt. W. Hancock's report of Aug. 16 (published in last week's Journal) the word "ton" was written for "fathom." The sentence should have read—"The lode in the 20 end south is 4 ft. wide, worth for blende, lead, and silver ores 9l. per fathom, and in the back just behind the end 16l. per fathom, but ground rather stiff at present."

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS.—In discussing the relative advantages of the 5-ft. and the 3-ft. gauge for railways in new countries one most important fact appears to be lost sight of—that a large increase of traffic should be provided for. The 5-ft. gauge is only adapted to light traffic, and small quantities, speaking comparatively, of that. Wherever narrow-gauge lines are laid, whether in India, Australia, or the undeveloped portions of this or other settled countries, it will often be found necessary, after a short time, to replace them by regular lines. Then the want of economy in laying the narrow lines will be acknowledged.—R. B. S.

HARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 26, 1871.

MINING LEGISLATION—THE BARREN SESSION.

The parliamentary session of 1871 was brought to a termination on Monday, and Government itself has been bound indirectly to admit that it has been barren in its results. At its commencement the most favourable anticipations were indulged in, and the most ardent and earnest hopes expressed, that home affairs would receive the prompt and serious attention of the House. For two previous sessions questions of vital import to the welfare of the sister isle had distracted the attention of ministers and the House from matters of grave importance to the country generally. It was felt that many subjects affecting the great mining, manufacturing, and coal-producing industries of the country were ripe for legislation, and that it was high time measures should be enacted which would place these, the great staple trades of the country, upon a more satisfactory and permanent foundation, and that manufacturers and colliery proprietors should no longer be in doubt and uncertainty as to the provisions which Government deemed essential for the better regulation of their works, and the greater safety of the lives of the men under their control. Hence Her Majesty's speech at the opening of the session referred to the Mines Regulation Bill, the Truck Act, and other cognate matters, as those which would be dealt with without further delay, and very general satisfaction was expected at the promise thus made by ministers that these important questions should be at once dealt with. The manufacturing and mining community has, however, been again grievously disappointed; and the session just brought to a close has been one of the most useless and barren on record, so far as the staple trades are concerned, in the annals of the country.

We cannot but express very great regret that the Mines Regulation Bill has been permitted to be amongst the innocents slaughtered during the past sessions; nor can we refrain from adding our opinion that had the representatives of the mining interest been more decided in the action taken, and more earnest in pressing the importance of the measure upon the Home Secretary and the Government, that the result would have been very different. Not only is legislation ripe upon this subject, but this is the third time that a Bill for the better regulation of our mines has been brought forward in Parliament, and as often abruptly pushed aside at the eleventh hour as a subject of but little importance or urgency. We have a right to protest against such treatment. The provisions of the Mines Regulation Bill have been discussed over and over again by those most interested in its passing, and substantially the support of the mining community has been given to the amended Bill. The Government, by their frequent attempts to legislate in reference to the management and regulation of mines, infer that more stringent measures are necessary for the more safe working of our collieries, and that they have measures which, if put into practical operation, would produce salutary effects, would go far to prevent accidents and explosions in our pits, and would ensure greater safety on the part of the managers, overmen, and colliers themselves.

We say this is a just inference to be drawn from the desire of the Government to further legislate in reference to our collieries; and, such being the case, a more determined effort should have been made to have passed the measure into law during the past session. Speaking on behalf of the great mining interests of the country, we have no hesitation in saying that the safe working of our collieries, and the lives of the thousands of miners engaged therein, is of vastly greater importance than the abolition of purchase in the army, or the mode of voting at parliamentary elections. The Home Secretary and the Government say that the measure which they have prepared for the better and safer working of our mines is to a great extent a preventive for accident and explosions, and such being the case our mining interests nor the country generally cannot hold them free from blame in not having passed such a measure during the past session. Nothing but positive harm can result from these frequent abandonments of such an important measure. With doubt and uncertainty hanging over the heads of our colliery proprietors and managers as to the requirements of the Government, everything is unsatisfactory. If further legislation is deemed necessary by our Government surely that legislation should be prompt and practical in a matter involving such momentous consequences, and every effort should have been made to ensure the measure becoming law at the earliest possible moment.

But does not the barren result of the past session point to one practical lesson? Does it not prove the absolute necessity for greater unity of purpose and action on the part of our mining interests, and that greater pressure should be brought to bear upon the mining representatives in Parliament? Did our mining interests and representatives possess one-half the "motive power," and the tenacity of purpose, as the representatives of the army and the navy, they would have far more telling effect upon the Government, and the wishes of the staple trades would command the attention of the ministry, no matter to which side of the House that ministry belonged. We have often urged this greater unity of action on the part of the mining and manufacturing interests, that they should let their wants and desires be known, and their influence felt and appreciated in the House. There are enough mining representatives in the House to make their united voice heard, and if backed up and supported

by the great mining and trading communities of the country generally that voice will command attention. In regretting, then, that the Mines Regulation Bill and other subjects have been again deferred to a more convenient season, and admitting our great disappointment at the result of the past session, let us draw one practical lesson therefrom—the necessity of more united action, and a greater determination to make the requirements of the mining, manufacturing, and commercial interests more generally felt and recognised by Parliament and the country generally.

EXPLOSIVES, AND LEGISLATION THEREON.

The fearful calamity which has lately taken place at Stowmarket is calculated to draw the attention of the public to the character of the different explosives now in use, and the existing legislation respecting them. Everyone is more or less acquainted with gunpowder, and knows that it explodes from a spark, and that accidents are constantly, almost daily, arising from its use, storage, and manufacture. These accidents have during the last few years been so numerous that, though many of them have been of the most serious kind, such as the repeated explosions in the manufactories at Hounslow, Waltham Abbey, Dartford, and elsewhere, and in the Haydock, Morfa, and Swannington Collieries, involving the loss of hundreds of lives, yet they are thought comparatively little of.

Eels are accustomed to be skinned, and no one pities them. Our mining population are constantly meeting with accidents from the use of gunpowder, and public sympathy is dead. It cannot always be kept on the strain. In like manner accidents arising from the explosion of steam or gas are so common that they only provoke a passing remark from the daily press. The loss of life occasioned thereby is to a great extent disregarded. An accident arising, however, from an explosion of nitro-glycerine or gun-cotton is a different affair. They now so seldom occur that when they do they can afford to be made the most of.

In June, 1869, an accidental explosion of nitro-glycerine took place in North Wales, by which five persons were at once killed, and another subsequently died, making six in the whole. Public sympathy and indignation were at once aroused to the utmost, and a Bill was forthwith introduced into Parliament to prohibit the importation of nitro-glycerine, and in effect to prevent its use; and thereupon Mr. ABEL, the Government chemist, and patentee of gun-cotton, tendered the following advice:—

"I have to express my firm conviction that such appalling accidents as that which recently occurred in Wales cannot be guarded against by the enforcement of any measure short of an absolute prohibition of the importation, transport, and storage of nitro-glycerine, or any preparation of that material. If proprietors of mines and quarries continue to cling to a preference for nitro-glycerine, or any preparation of it, such as the substance called dynamite, for special kinds of blasting operations, the explosive agent should be manufactured exclusively at the particular localities where it is to be used, and only in such quantities as are required from time to time, no reserve stores being permitted. No apprehension need be entertained that the enforcement of prohibitory regulations, however stringent and complete, with respect to nitro-glycerine and its preparations, would be detrimental to the interests of mine and quarry owners. The discoveries recently made with regard to the application of gun-cotton as a blasting agent have placed this material quite upon an equality with nitro-glycerine as regards power."

Mr. ABEL's communication was read in the House of Commons, and his advice was acted on. The Nitro-Glycerine Act was passed, and was extended "to every substance having nitro-glycerine in any form as one of its component parts or ingredients," and although, as he admitted, proprietors of mines and quarries preferred dynamite to gun-cotton, yet the prohibition he advised was partially adopted, and the impediments thrown in the way of mine owners by the Act are so great that many who desire to use dynamite complain that they cannot get it.

Every practical man must know that it was simply absurd to suppose that mine owners could manufacture dynamite on their own premises, and that no reserve stores should be permitted. The process of manufacture is far too expensive and troublesome to be thought of, and, unless conducted by a practical person well acquainted with the subject, would prove much too dangerous.

We last week re-produced an article which appeared in the *Times*, under the title of "Our Gun-Cotton." Its authorship is scarcely concealed, and some of its statements appear to be deserving of very serious consideration. It mentions that "Mr. ABEL, the chemist of the War Department, in 1865 devised a new method of manufacturing gun-cotton, and this is the process followed at Messrs. PRENTICE'S works, at Stowmarket, and about to be adopted in the Government factory now in course of erection at Waltham Abbey." These facts were previously generally known, and it was also known that Mr. ABEL, having the resources of the Laboratory at Woolwich at his command, was enabled to prosecute his researches at the public expense, and then patented his discovery. The article in question also informs us that—

"Suddenly, unexpectedly, treacherously, a magazine of compressed gun-cotton explodes, dealing death and destruction on all sides. So far from merely inflaming the gun-cotton with great violence, and a whole county vibrating to the shock. It is known that a large quantity of gun-cotton was stored on the premises. About 12 or 15 tons of this formed part of a contract in course of execution by Messrs. PRENTICE for the Government. The balance consisted, it appears, of ordinary trade gun-cotton, used for blasting and sporting purposes. We believe that this description of material does not undergo the same rigid tests as are applied to the Government supply. The Inquest will probably enable us to determine whether any of this comparatively inferior gun-cotton was in the magazines at the time of the explosion."

And the article adds—

"It is possible that the heat of the weather may have decomposed and fired a box of small arm or blasting cartridges, and that the rest of the gun-cotton may have been exploded by the mechanical concussion or blow thus produced."

It is a startling proposition to assert that "ordinary trade gun-cotton, used for blasting and sporting purposes, is 'comparatively inferior gun-cotton,' and that it does not undergo the same rigid tests as are applied to the Government supply." It may be so, but we cannot think it. If it is, what confidence are we to place in Mr. ABEL's reports? He was placed on a Government commission to enquire into the applicability of gun-cotton to civil engineering, and a report, signed by him, and dated Feb. 22, 1869, contains the following passage:—

"Nothing can be more safe or convenient in ordinary handling than the compressed gun-cotton, as now prepared for sale by Messrs. Prentice, of Stowmarket Powder Works."

This report was published at the Government expense, and Mr. ABEL was reporting on his own invention. Are we now to understand that his report is incorrect, and that this same kind of gun-cotton is "inferior," and not subjected to the tests required by Government?

The inquest is now taking place, and Mr. SAUNDERS TROTMAN, the manager of the works, is reported to have given the following evidence:—

"The compressed gun-cotton made at the works was on Prof. ABEL's patent. The company had the benefit of Prof. ABEL's experience. The cotton which exploded and killed Mr. WM. PRENTICE was packed in Government cases. The Government gun-cotton was of a more explosive character. It was not possible for any untested gun-cotton to get into any of the magazines. Witness persisted in his impression that solar heat had caused the explosion."

This witness is reported to have said on the following day:—

"He would rather not, on reflection, attribute the explosion to solar heat. He had no substantial theory on the subject."

There can, in truth, be little doubt that the explosion arose from spontaneous combustion, and that it originated in gun-cotton manufactured specially for the Government, and if such is the case where is this boasted safety? Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND doubts it, and says—

"In consequence of the explosion the store of Government gun-cotton at Upnor Castle has been examined, and soaked in water; it is now in a perfectly safe state."

That gun-cotton has been brought to great perfection, and that Mr. ABEL's process is a vast improvement, and very much safer than the former mode of manufacturing it, cannot be denied, but that it is not absolutely safe is proved by this Stowmarket calamity. We have no desire unnecessarily to decry gun-cotton, and on the contrary, we have always upheld it as being a beautiful invention, safer in some respects than gunpowder, but what we do object to is that impediments should be thrown in the way of other and safer inventions, because a Government official is interested in gun-cotton.

No case of spontaneous combustion has ever taken place with dynamite; and though used to a considerable extent in this country, and to an immense extent on the Continent, yet no accident has ever arisen from its storage, transport, or use in mines; and nevertheless our miners, railway contractors, and others, are deprived of the benefit arising from its use by special Act of Parliament, passed on the

suggestion and advice of a Government official, who is interested in the sale of a rival explosive. The accidents at the Morfa and Swannington Collieries could not have taken place if dynamite had been used instead of gunpowder. And we only last week reported an inquest where death had ensued from a collier attempting to charge a bore-hole with gun-cotton, the charge, which is rigid, being too large in diameter for the hole. This accident could not have arisen with dynamite, since the dynamite cartridge being soft, may be forced down a bore-hole with impunity.

Numerous petitions have lately been presented to Parliament praying the repeal or alteration of the Nitro-Glycerine Act, so far as it relates to dynamite. The petitioners complain that they are deprived of the use of one of the most valuable and the safest explosive known. Its value arises from its power, and from its being easily fired in wet ground and under water, where gunpowder and gun-cotton are useless, while its safety arises from its being exploded by a percussion cap only, and from its burning quietly away without any explosion if set fire to by a spark, or otherwise accidentally. Railway contractors, and others who have experienced alarming accidents from the accidental explosion of gunpowder, and had taken to dynamite in consequence of its great safety, complain that they are deprived of its use, and compelled to have resort to the more dangerous explosives, and to expose themselves and their men to risks which they desire to avoid.

We are promised some general legislation on explosives next session, and we trust it will not be of the partial and one-sided character of which the mining interest have now to complain. It ought to be a comprehensive and efficient measure; and while, on the one hand, its provisions should be general, and protect the public from unnecessary danger, arising from the manufacture, storage, or transport of any explosives whatever, yet it ought, on the other hand, to render all reasonable facilities to those parties who require to use explosives for mining and other industrial pursuits, and enable them to avail themselves of those inventions which science has, and may yet, produce, instead of allowing the benefits thereof to be confined to our continental neighbours alone.

When the Nitro-Glycerine Act was before Parliament Mr. STAYLEY HILL proposed to exclude dynamite from its provisions; or, if it was included, then to include gun-cotton also, and put them on the same footing; both these propositions were opposed by the Home Secretary. His theory appeared to be that gun-cotton ought to remain free from any restriction whatever, and dynamite, a rival explosive, though safer, ought to be prohibited. Why?

OUR FUTURE COAL SUPPLY.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION, AND THE INTERNAL TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to enquire into the several matters relative to coal in the United Kingdom admit that the increase of temperature with increase of depth is the only cause which it is necessary to consider as limiting the depths at which it may be practicable to work coal; yet, curiously enough, this appears to be precisely the portion of the question to which they have given least attention. They have contented themselves with a mere casual reference to the records of various observers, made at various times and in various places, and then struck a rough average upon this extremely unsatisfactory data: yet they do not hesitate to state that the temperature of the earth increases 1° Fahr. for every 60 ft. sunk, and they seem to question whether even this should not be altered to 1° in 55 ft., to bring it more in accordance with truth. That both of these assumptions are equally erroneous will doubtless be acknowledged at no distant date, which would, perhaps, be unfortunate, inasmuch as by far the larger proportion of the report would be absolutely valueless if it were proved that depth has really little or nothing to do with increase of temperature; and this will be as surely proved hereafter as it has already been proved by geological researches that the stratified rocks have a fixed order of superposition, and that quartz is not of igneous origin, although opinions directly contrary were previously entertained.

Almost the only observations of any practical value made in this country are those of Mr. G. J. SYMONS, at the Kentish Town well, referred to in the paper of Prof. J. D. EVERETT, at the recent meeting of the British Association, and these were distinctly opposed to the theory of uniform increase of temperature, and likewise to the theory that the increase of temperature depends upon depth alone. We have not the full record of Mr. SYMONS's observations before us, but as it is generally admitted that means which are dissimilar cannot be obtained by averaging a given number many times repeated, it is fair to conclude that those observations prove that, at least in the Kentish Town well, the increase is more rapid below 910 ft. than above it. It appears, moreover, that the strata down to 910 ft. consist mainly of chalk and marl; whilst below it they consist of sandy marl, sand, and clay. It is true that taking a rough average of the Kentish Town observations, it would in some degree support the Royal Commissioners' theory, but rough averages are not precisely the data which we should expect from the Duke of ARGYLL, Sir R. MURCHISON, Mr. PRESTWICH, Mr. J. T. WOODHOUSE, or Mr. JOSEPH DICKINSON, whatever might have been expected of the other Royal Commissioners, more especially as they must have known that at Dukinfield Colliery the increase of temperature scarcely amounts to 1° Fahr. in 80 ft., which differs by more than 30 per cent. from the Royal Commissioners' average—a percentage of considerable importance even in the roughest calculations.

Now, in guessing at the probable cause of the increase of temperature with increase of depth, if it be true that such increase is due to other than external and accidental influences, we are compelled to admit that the internal heat of the earth is the cause. The theory at present accepted is that external and accidental influences have nothing to do with it, because those influences are exhausted between the surface and the line of constant temperature, which in this country is placed at a depth of 50 ft., and at a temperature of 50° Fahr.; at all depths below 50 ft., therefore, the increase must be due to internal temperature; consequently we are bound to admit that in all parts of the globe the increase below the line of constant temperature must be similar, which reduces our difficulty to the finding of the line of constant temperature for the place in which the shaft is to be sunk. Fortunately we are enabled to do this by a very simple process. We are enabled to construct a curve (and as the Royal Commissioners have adopted some very questionable curves in their report they cannot dispute the value of a really reliable one) which will give this line with quite sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. Having the record of observations at Jakoutsk in Siberia, in England, and in Chili, we are enabled to place some reliance upon the conclusion that the line of constant temperature gradually recedes from the surface from the equator to the poles; for whilst at Jakoutsk external influences make themselves felt to a depth of 100 ft., from which there is an alleged increase at the rate of 1° Fahr. for each 52 ft. sunk; whilst in England the line of constant temperature is at 50 ft. depth, and the alleged increase 1° in 60 ft., and in Chili the line of constant temperature is very near the surface, so that the increase of temperature should be about 1° Fahr. for every 8 ft. sunk. If this were so the difference would be explicable, upon the assumption that the temperature of the strata between the line of constant temperature and the surface regulated the flow of internal heat towards the surface, the cold and frozen strata of Siberia attracting heat more rapidly than the warm and theoretically less compact strata of Chili. But this theory would be equally inadmissible, because if we attempt to apply it we find that in Chili the increase of temperature in descending appears to be governed by a totally different law.

The only authentic record of any utility for the moment at disposal is that furnished by Mr. W. JORY HENWOOD, F.R.S., in his volume on Subterranean Temperature. It relates to the same mine—the Bahu—and the observations were carefully taken (through the courtesy of Mr. JOHN HOCKIN, the managing director, and Mr. J. N. GORDON, the resident superintendent, of the St. John del Rey Mines) under similar circumstances, and at the same time. The surface temperature does not appear to be given, but at the depth of 28½ fms. the temperature was 66° Fahr. At 58½ fms. it had only increased to 67° Fahr., or at the rate of 1° Fahr. in 180 ft. And deeper still, at 160 fathoms, the temperature was still but 69° Fahr.

showing an increase at the rate of only 1° Fahr. in 244 ft. Now, it is quite open, no doubt, for the supporters of the internal heat theory to urge that Chilian observations are worthless in discussing the working of British coal fields; yet we maintain that they are extremely valuable, as proving that no general law exists. Mr. G. J. SYMONS observed at the Kentish Town well to a depth of 183 fms., and found the rapidity of increase of temperature augment with the depth; Mr. GORDON, at Bahu, has by equally careful observations, and to nearly the same depth, proved the increase of temperature diminishes with the depth. Now, even the least scientific amongst us will readily admit that the laws of nature do not usually vary according as they are applied in a republican or a monarchical country, or in the torrid or temperate zone.

From all that has been written on the subject, it appears that we must look for something other than depth as the cause of the observed increase of temperature in certain mines and collieries, though not in all, and as it just occurs to us that in 1854, or thereabouts, Mr. JOHN ARTHUR PHILLIPS, combatting the theory of uniform increase of temperature, suggested that the chemical constitution of rocks appeared to have an important bearing on the question, it might be well if his suggestion were re-considered. That the increase of temperature in depth is widely different in different rocks may be regarded as demonstrated, and if the whole matter can be completely investigated, and explained as a readily understood law, all the difficulties of deep mining may be removed, for it is obvious that if in the future our mining operations are to be carried on with a comparatively few though necessarily expensive shafts, it might not be altogether impracticable to avoid the hotter rocks until the desired depth is attained, and then put out horizontal workings to gain the wished-for mineral.

COAL WASTED IN WORKING, &c.

Not the least important suggestion made by the Coal Commission Report was that relating to the great waste in getting that mineral by the workmen. It is stated that "much small coal is either left below ground or consumed in large heaps on the surface, and that the holling or undermining is frequently wastefully made in good coal." With regard to the first statement it is to some extent correct, but by no means equal to what it was a few years ago, when slack and smudge were to be had almost for carrying away. Now, however, there is a market for both, whilst an immense tonnage of coke is made from the slack at most collieries. The waste in working the coal is no doubt serious, and it appears to us that the problem to be solved is, what method can be adopted by which the collier will make less slack than he does at present, whilst under-cutting. The system that would suit well in one pit, of course, would not be adapted for another one, and hence the difficulty of laying down any system that could be generally adopted. The subject has been frequently discussed by mining engineers in various parts of the country, but without any decision being come to. In some collieries it appears that not more than 50 per cent. of large coal is obtained, whilst the maximum quantity is probably not over 70 per cent. Mr. P. Cooper has given a great deal of time and attention to the subject. Admitting that the quantity of coal raised per foot per acre, and that the proportion of coal sent to the surface was of vital importance in mining, the gentleman named prepared a tabular statement, from data received from the most reliable sources, of the quantity of coal and slack produced in the working of some well-known seams peculiar to South and West Yorkshire. In what may be termed working by the long wall system, the well-known Barnsley (8 ft. thick), Silkstone (61 in. thick), and Parkgate (46 in. thick), the following were the results:—

Bed of Coal.	Produce per cent. of the Entire Bed.			
	Large coal.	Slack left in pit.	Slack from screening.	Total slack.
Barnsley	67.6	23.4	9.0	32.4
Silkstone, exclusive of dirt ..	52.3	17.7	30.0	47.7
Silkstone, inclusive of dirt ..	42.75	27.25	30.0	57.25
Parkgate, exclusive of dirt ..	73.7	2.3	24.0	26.3
Parkgate, inclusive of dirt ..	47.36	28.64	24.0	52.64

In the thinner seams, however, the quantity of slack made, where the coal only varies from 50 to 170 yards from the surface is something that looks really serious, but how it is to be obviated is the question, seeing that the proprietors of such collieries would only be too happy to be put in the way of raising a larger quantity of coal of a marketable size than they do at present. But it does certainly appear that in beds like those at Looe, near Bradford, where the coal is little more than 12 or 13 in. in thickness, and where a foot will produce 1500 tons, no less than 50 per cent. is slack, such as will pass through a 1-in. screen. The Beeston bed, near Leeds, gives about 1200 tons to the foot, worked in sets, nearly 40 per cent. of which is slack. The Middleton Little coal is worked by bords and 20 yard benches, and gives very little actual coal. The following tabular statement, however, will give some idea of the serious loss in the thin seams named:—

Name of colliery.	Bed of coal.	Total thickness in inches.	Produce p. ct. Entire Bed.			
			Large coal.	Slack, left in pit.	Slack from screening.	Total slack.
Hallifax and Gannister bed.	Hard bed ..	18	—	13.4	—	—
	Soft bed ..	24 to 36	—	13.4	—	—
	Black bed ..	21 to 32	50	—	50	50
Low Moor beds	Better bed ..	9 to 36	50	—	50	50
	Beeston bed ..	57	45.6	14.4	40	54.4
Conwell, Morley, Glider, &c. & Adwalton district ..	Main coal ..	45	—	2.0	—	—
At Middleton, near Leeds ..	ditto ..	50	30	20	50	70
ditto ..	ditto ..	53	58.6	11.4	30	41.4
ditto ..	ditto ..	53	38.6	11.4	50	61.4
ditto ..	ditto ..	27	—	11.4	—	—
Midleton & Heckmondwike dis. ..	Little coal ..	30	22.3	20.7	50	76.7

We are also told by the Commission that coal is left unworked, owing to contentions between proprietors as to who should pump out the water, and large tracts are left as barriers, owing to there being no plans or records available to show the extent of the old workings. Questions as to rights with regard to water will always be cropping out, and we cannot see how they are to be prevented, no more than many other questions of a similar character with regard to lands, roads, and tolls, which occupy no small portion of the time of the Courts of Exchequer and Queen's Bench. It is patent, however, that the mode of getting coal some 30 or 40 years was very different to what it is now, and that large quantities were left untouched. Since then in many districts throughout the country old workings have been opened out, and the pillars and posts have been so extensive that the getting of them has well repaid the adventurers.

Again, we are informed that in populous and manufacturing districts large areas of coal are left for the support of the surface and buildings. Such may have been the case some years since, or at present some isolated instances may be referred to; but at the present time colliery owners, as a rule, work the coal almost to the extreme, nearly verging on the unsafe. This may be readily inferred from the records of the *Mining Journal* and other papers, in which it has been stated that owing to the coal having been got too closely a horse had fallen a considerable depth, and houses lowered and cracked. We think that colliery proprietors, as a rule, in their own interest, will not leave more coal than is absolutely necessary for all purposes of safety. Why should they do more than that? The Committee consider that a manifest improvement has been made in the working of coal by the extension of the long wall system, the essence of which, as has been well said by a high authority, is to remove the whole of the coal, and to fracture or bend the strata until they rest upon the floor of the wrought mine, and in thick seams, in very many districts, it is preferred to the bord and pillar work. But we may be said that what would suit a particular colliery and seam would not be at all adapted for one where all the characteristics were decidedly opposite. The question as to the best mode of working thick and thin seams of coal is one of the deepest importance to the collier, the colliery proprietor, and the mining viewer, and is not likely to be soon settled. Practical tests, of the most severe and searching character, might do something towards solving the problem, but those could only be carried out by, and at the expense of, the Government; and it is questionable whether any more expense

will be incurred in that direction, although it is true that Mr. Gladstone himself is interested in the subject as a large coal proprietor.

Whilst considerable attention has been paid to the loss sustained in getting coal by hand, there does not appear to have been much attention paid as to the effect machinery may ultimately have when doing the same work. Machines worked by compressed air are being used in pits in different parts of the kingdom, and one result of the working of some of them, at least, is that they make considerably less slack than the hand-picks. Therefore, it might be advantageous that some enquiry should be made as to whether there was any machinery at present in use adapted for mining purposes, even if some inducement were held out to inventors, seeing that, according to the statements of practical men, there are machines that not only relieve the collier of the hardest part of his labour, but give him increased safety whilst in the mine, owing to the pure air sent to the face of the coal. Such an investigation could not fail to be in the highest degree of public importance.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF SCOTLAND.

HEATHERYKNOWE COLLIERY, AND FIRE-CLAY GOODS MANUFACTORY, NEAR COATBRIDGE.

These thriving works are situated on the north bank of the Monklands Canal, about three miles distant from Coatbridge, and seven from Glasgow. They are connected with the latter city by means of the canal, where their produce finds a ready market, and whence it is shipped over the world. We have had an opportunity, along with Mr. THOMAS GIBB, the intelligent and affable representative of the proprietor, of witnessing the various branches of manufacture, and of making a descent of 80 fms. into their No. 2 pit, where we made a pilgrimage of some 700 or 800 yards, as Dante phrases it, "through the sable air," to the coal face, when we found ourselves "by craggy rocks environ'd round."

The colliery consists of two pits, in near proximity to each other, in one of which three seams of coal are being worked, and in the other, besides coal, fire-clay is found. No. 1 pit has a depth of 60 fms., is dry, and is worked by a 40-horse power engine. No. 2 pit adjoins the fire-clay works, has a pair of Barclay's double engines for working the coal, but being permeated by gushing springs, requires the intermittent services of a 60-horse power engine to keep it in a workable condition. The coal (which is of good quality) is supplied principally to the public works on the canal, which furnishes a cheap mode or transit, and in the manufacture of their fire-clay goods. The colliery being about half a mile from the canal the coal is carried in hutchies along a private line of rails to the scows by an endless rope, worked by a stationary engine of 6-horse power. The contrivance works admirably, is very economic, and has been successfully adopted in a colliery in the neighbourhood. The daily output is about 300 tons of coal and fire-clay per day, and the number of hands employed about the pits averages 200 or thereby.

THE FIRE-CLAY WORKS.—The fire-clay manufactures are carried on in a congeries of attached semi-open buildings, arranged for the economic prosecution of the work. The drying stoves cover an area of 16,000 square feet, and there are ten substantial arched kilns for burning and vitrifying the goods, each of which measures 45 feet by 14 feet. The fire-clay is brought from the pit to the crushing mill, where it is ground to a powder. From thence it is passed, by a special mechanism, into a connected sieving apparatus, the meshes of which are 1-10th part of an inch wide; it then undergoes further preparation in other mills, till it is rendered fit for the class of work for which it is destined. The variety of fire-clay manufactured at Heatherlyknowe, we believe, is not surpassed at any similar work in Scotland, and embraces—bricks (furnace, architectural, and glazed), drain pipes of every size and variety of shape, baths, gas retort supports, chimney cans of ornate designs, and a great variety of fancy articles, as well as articles of utility. The clay is, we understand, first-class, and we were glad to be informed that in some departments of their manufacture they are fully engaged up to the end of 1872.

Some few years ago a co-operative store was opened for the benefit of the workmen, which has proved not only a boon but a source of profit to those of them who became shareholders, and which was nobly upheld and encouraged by the manager. It is surely pleasant when employer and employed thus dwell together in unity.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Aug. 24.—The most numerous meeting of the members of the Iron Trade of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire that has been held for some time past came off this afternoon at the Exchange in Birmingham. The meeting was special, and arose out of the movement for an advance of wages began by certain of the ironworkers in that part of the kingdom. It is tolerably well known in ironmaking circles that in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire the rate of wages has, for a long time past, been regulated chiefly by the selling price of merchant bars. The puddler for every ton of puddled bars that he can make receives as many shillings as his master receives pounds for merchant bars, according to what is known as the trade "list." Thus if the ironmasters resolve that their prices shall be 8l. for merchant bars, the wages of the puddler are 8s. per ton. If the list prices make merchant bars 8l. 10s., then the puddlers' wages are 8s. 6d. per ton. This is what is known as the "Thornycroft scale." It received that name because it was adopted upon the recommendation of the late Mr. G. B. Thornycroft. Some time ago when puddlers were needed the trade advanced their wages 1s. above this scale; more recently they took off a half of that shilling, leaving the puddlers still 6d. ahead of the Thornycroft scale; when this was done a promise was made to the men that upon trade reviving the 6d. should be restored. By a revival of trade an ironmaster means such an improved demand as justifies an increase in the declared prices. The improvement according to this theory has not yet taken place, but there is no doubt that an improvement in the demand has set in. Encouraged by this better trade, the men, chiefly about Wednesday, have for some weeks past been moving for an advance of wages. In the locality mentioned the puddlers at the Patent Shaft and Axletree Company's Works were still receiving the 1s. in advance of the Thornycroft scale, and that contributed to the unsettling of the minds of the operatives, who held meetings and determined to appeal to the Association for an advance. They were not very united in their resolves, some desired to apply for a rise of 1s. a ton to puddlers, and 10 per cent. to millmen, others would be content with 6d. and 5 per cent. respectively, whilst there were those who were content to throw over the millmen, and go for that which they believed was practicable. This was the return of the 6d. taken off some time ago. Anyhow, the application for an advance was forwarded to Mr. Hunt (of the British Iron Company), Chairman of the Association, desiring him to lay the application before the trade. Mr. Hunt, upon his own responsibility, called the meeting on Thursday, not a few members of the trade would have desired that the question should be left over till the next Preliminary Meeting, but Mr. Hunt deemed it most prudent to have the question settled at once. Seeing the labour difficulties that have arisen in other districts, he perhaps did wisely.

Very different views are entertained by the ironmasters of South Staffordshire upon all such questions. Certain of the more established of them are inclined to believe that it is not wise to act too promptly, more especially when the whole of the men are not seen to be moving. There is likewise much diversity of view as to the prudence or otherwise of altering prices and wages in the middle of a quarter. All this and much else came out on Thursday. The meeting began at 1 o'clock, but it was not over till past four o'clock. Mr. Hunt was in the chair, and there was hardly a firm of any standing which was not represented—some of them by as many as three members. Numerous propositions were made, and all were stoutly advocated. Ultimately, every motion was allowed to give way for one, which restored the 6d. to the puddlers. It was resolved "that on and after Sept. 9 a bonus of 6d. per ton be given to the puddlers." It will be seen that by this resolution the wages of the millmen and others are not affected. At the time that the shilling in advance upon the Thornycroft scale was given to the puddlers the millmen were advanced only 5 per cent. It had been usual to give the millmen 10 per cent. when puddlers were put up 1s. per ton. It has now, however, grown to be the conviction of the iron trade that the millmen are paid higher wages in proportion to their labour than those given to the puddlers, hence the difference in the advance. When, however, the last 6d. was taken off the millmen's wages were not touched. The masters on Thursday, recognizing the principle of the higher proportionate remuneration of the millmen, determined that, in restoring the 6d. to the puddlers, no alteration should be made in the existing scale of millmen's wages. Nor will the wisdom of the step be disputed by anyone having practical knowledge of the difference of the labour and pay of the two classes of workmen.

The official price of iron likewise remains unaltered. No doubt the works are just now pressed with orders, but there is no reason to conclude that that pressure will continue for any length of time. It is to be attributed in great part to the shipping season having nearly run out, and to the consequent anxiety of the consumers in Canada and Northern Europe to get their orders executed before the ports are closed by the frost. However, home consumers had got a notion that prices might be declared up, consequently they had pressed orders upon the market. It is at the same time worthy of remark that the Scotch ironmasters have just declared an advance of 10s. a ton upon their finished iron scale, and that only a day or two ago certain of the finished iron houses in North Staffordshire put their scale up to 8l. 5s., an advance of 7s. 6d. and 10s. upon previous quotations. All this was well known to the ironmasters when they met in Birmingham, and by those members of the meeting who desired

that the South Staffordshire prices should be put up, it was set forth as a reason why a motion for highering the official prices should be adopted. But other members enlarged upon the impolicy of altering prices in the middle of the quarter, and upon the probable injurious effect of such a course. That effect it was believed to be to benefit other districts at the cost of South Staffordshire. The next Preliminary Meeting it was urged would be time enough for such a course to be pursued, if at the time the demand should justify the course. We cannot but think that the ironmasters of South Staffordshire have acted wisely in the step they have taken. Very great anxiety was displayed by everyone interested in the iron trade in the issue of the deliberations of Thursday's meeting. The Exchange was crowded, and men were there from the districts awaiting the determination at which their masters have arrived. If at the next official meeting the "list" rates should be put up, then the millmen will participate with the puddlers in an advance. The wages of both, we presume, will range in the usual proportions corresponding with the rise of iron.

Aug. 25.—Messrs. Barrow and Hall, ironmasters, of Tipton, dissenting from the decision of the meeting as to making no advance in prices, have issued a circular announcing a rise of 10s. per ton. Other firms are now expected to follow suit, thus practically advancing the list rates 10s. all round.

The Coal Trade of South Staffordshire is not particularly active this week, although considering the season there is nothing to complain of. The consumption of fuel at the mills and forges of the district is, if anything, above the average, and prices of these descriptions are tolerably firm. The demand for coal for household requirements is naturally quiet. There is no decline in the activity recently reported in the ironstone demand, and quotations are very firm. Ores from other districts are being largely imported into South Staffordshire to make up for the deficiency in the local supply.

The meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute will commence at Dudley on Tuesday, and, from the programme of the arrangements, a very interesting week is likely to be spent by the visitors to South Staffordshire. It is true the Black Country has not much to show in the way of new works, or of those improvements in the mode of manufacture which characterise the iron trade in the newest centres, but it must be remembered that some of the most important inventions connected with the manufacture of iron had their origin in this neighbourhood, and that for centuries past it has been one of the principal seats of the iron manufacture, its produce standing remarkably high in the markets of the world for its superior quality. It is now over 200 years since Dud Dudley discovered the means of smelting iron with pit coal, and though the importance of this discovery was not appreciated by the charcoal ironmakers of the time, and the inventor failed to derive any tangible benefit from his improvement, there is no doubt that Dud Dudley must be regarded as practically the founder of the English iron trade. The list of papers to be read and discussed at the morning meetings, which are to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, shows that the Institute will be mainly occupied in discussing matters which are connected with the blast and puddling furnaces. One of the papers, by Mr. Johnson, will be found to give particulars of the geological features of the district, and another by Mr. Snells will be devoted to matters relating to the Bessemer process. Referring to the blast-furnace papers, Mr. Giers, a north country ironmaster and engineer, will give an elaborate description of some new works recently erected in that district, and will also show the successive changes that have been made in the size of Cleveland blast-furnaces during the last 10 years. On the second day Mr. Danks, from America, will read a paper on the Rotary Puddling-Furnace, which has excited a good deal of attention, and which, it is to be hoped, may prove as successful here as it is said to be in the United States. There is nothing more desirable for the iron trade than the introduction of mechanical appliances to relieve the puddler of the very heavy work he has now to perform; indeed, considering the immense demand that is likely to arise for iron, owing to the opening up of railway communication in all parts of the world, unless some improved method of producing finished iron can be devised, the existing appliances will not be sufficient to meet the requirements. The programme clearly shows that the South Staffordshire ironmasters are going to receive the members of the Institute in a cordial and hospitable manner. On Tuesday the works in the neighbourhood of Tipton will be visited; on Wednesday the Earl of Dudley will receive the members at Round Oak; Thursday will be devoted to the Birmingham establishments; and on Friday the members will be the guests of the Shropshire ironmasters at Lilleshall and Coalbrookdale. All the works belonging to the South Staffordshire Ironmasters' Association will be thrown open to the members, and many other works in the neighbourhood besides. A meeting of this kind cannot fail to be productive of good results, as far as the Staffordshire iron trade is concerned. The interchange of thought and opinion will make those in the locality acquainted with what is going on elsewhere, and it is to be hoped that this will stir up a spirit of enterprise, which will lead them to adopt such improvements as may be practicable in their own works, so that the iron manufacture here may keep pace with the progress being made elsewhere. It is not to be expected that the arrangements which may be found successful in other localities can be imported into this neighbourhood with equally good results, because everything depends on the quality of the materials to be operated upon. At the same time there are many features connected with the iron manufacture in other parts that might with advantage be copied.

THE SANDWELL PARK COLLIERY COMPANY.

The second general meeting of shareholders was held on Monday, at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, Mr. P. D. BENNETT in the chair, the other directors present were—Messrs. R. Farley (Vice-Chairman); T. Cheekley, W. North, S. York, and E. Maud.

Mr. H. JOHNSON, mining engineer, the secretary, read the report, which was in substance as follows:—

The last report was laid before the shareholders exactly nine months ago. During that time a winding engine and boiler of 20-horse power, for sinking purposes, had been erected; a pumping pit, 9 ft. in diameter, had been sunk to a depth of 70 yards, and a range of necessary buildings had been constructed, comprising suitable offices for the use of the board and the colliery clerk, a small dwelling house, store room, and carpenter's and blacksmith's shops. A pumping engine of 12-horse power, with two Cornish boilers, together with necessary apparatus, was now nearly completed, and it was confidently hoped would be in a permanent and most substantial manner, and the intended lifts of pumps were so arranged as to be able to cope with any quantity of water which might be met with. The trial pit shaft, after passing through about 12 yards of loose drift and gravel, had passed through alternating beds of Permian rocks and marls; but with the exception of a small spring of water at about 60 yards, and another at 70 yards, no more serious quantity of water had been met with than could be dealt with by the present winding engine; but at this depth the sinking had been obliged to be suspended through an increased quantity of water, and pumping machinery could be got ready. The pumping pit was made secure to this depth of 70 yards, an additional boiler was being provided to the winding engine, and on the completion of the pumping engine the directors anticipated a renewal of the sinking operations, and then they trusted nothing would arise to prevent a speedy prosecution of the sinking to a successful issue. The indications presented by the rocks passed through in the sinking were favourable to the extent of their undisturbed state and their regularity of dip towards Edgbaston. Of course, indications of the existence of coal could not be expected for some time, but it might be said that what indications did exist were favourable and satisfactory, so far as the sinking had proceeded. The directors regretted they were not able to report further progress in the works, but considerable time was lost last winter through the severe and continued frost, which entirely stopped both the erection of the machinery and the sinking for at least two months; the continued wet spring of this year had also retarded the erection of the pumping plant, and the erection of the requisite machinery required both time and care, and was work that could not be hurried. Besides this, the directors had been anxious to proceed in the earliest stages of the undertaking with considerable caution, until some reliable information as to the mechanical power required could be obtained, so as to prevent any useless expenditure of money. The balance-sheet showed a total expenditure of 4810l. 15s. 3d.; the called-up capital was 6500l., and on unpaid account there was 656l. 16s. 2d.; leaving 2694l. 0s. 11d. balance in hand. The directors recommended a further call of 10l. per share, to be made on the 1st of November next. This expenditure might appear large for the depth of the sinking accomplished, but this sum represented all the preliminary law and other charges, and included a very large sum for unexhausted materials. In conclusion, the directors confidently hoped by the next annual meeting to be able to announce a very great increase in the depth of the sinking, and favourable indications of coal.

In moving the adoption of the report, the CHAIRMAN said the directors very much regretted the slow progress of the work, but the reasons given were sufficient for all practical and reasoning men. The first stages of an undertaking of this kind were necessarily slow, but when the machinery was completed, the sinking would be uninterruptedly proceeded with at a rate which would satisfy everyone concerned. They might congratulate themselves that the sinking had gone below the point at which running sand would be likely to be met with. The shareholders had only to cultivate the virtue of patience; and he thought they had a right to look forward to substantial success.

Mr. FARLEY seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

Mr. York and Mr. Cooke, retiring directors, were re-appointed; and Messrs. Landy, Harrison, and Harris were re-appointed auditors.

In reply to a vote of thanks, Mr. JOHNSON said that in a month the pumping-engine would be erected; and before this time next year indications, either favourable or unfavourable, would have been met with.

THE MIDLAND STEAM-BOILER ASSURANCE INSPECTION COMPANY.

The nineteenth half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held in Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, at which Mr. G. J. BARKER (Chairman) presided. The accounts showed an increase of income upon the year, and a reserve fund amounting to 25000l., after the declaring of a dividend of 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital. The report presented by Mr. E. B. Marten, C.E., the engineer of the company, was as follows:—

I have the honour to report that up to June 30, 1871, there were 12319 boilers under inspection, and 1676 under assurance—making a total of 22915 boilers under the company.

There have been two explosions of assured boilers, but without personal injury to anyone, and with only slight damage to property. The first was a chain-boiler, the tube of which collapsed from shortness of water, and the other

was a balloon boiler, in which the pressure was allowed to far exceed the proper height during the temporary stoppage of the engine.

During the half-year there have been made 6303 examinations, of which 688 have been inside, and 619 in the flues.

Forty-nine engines have been examined by the inspector.

The points of general interest will be given at the end of the year, as usual. Information has been received of 33 boiler explosions during the first half of this year, from January to June, causing the death of 33 persons, and the injury of 41 others. The scenes of 27 of these have been visited by your officers, in order to obtain correct particulars. The most frequent and fatal explosions were at ironworks, being 10 explosions, causing 12 deaths. The other explosions were 7 at mills or breweries, 5 at mines, 4 at farms, 3 at private houses, 3 on board vessels, and 1 on a railway.

The class of boilers which has exploded most frequently, and with most fatal results, has been the Cornish or Lancashire, being 10 explosions, causing 18 deaths, chiefly owing to the neglect of strengthening rings for the tubes, or from corrosion, which was undetected for want of inspection. Of the other exploded boilers, 8 were plain cylinders, 3 rag, 3 marine, 3 domestic, 2 multitubular, 2 small upright, 1 chimney, and 1 balloon.

The causes of the 33 explosions have been various, but may be generally described, as in former reports, under three heads—7, causing 15 deaths, from faults in original construction, such as bad man-holes, weak tubes, want of stays, defective steam-pipes; 11, causing 10 deaths, from faults arising during working, such as corrosion, or seam rip; and 12, causing 7 deaths, from faults which might be guarded against by careful attendants, such as undue pressure and shortness of water. The 3 other explosions, causing 1 death, were from causes extraneous to the boiler, or not certainly ascertained. The full details are deferred until the close of the year.

The Select Parliamentary Committee on the subject of Steam-Boiler Explosions, alluded to in former reports, has closed its labours, and, as the matter is of great importance to steam users, the report and a brief abstract of the evidence is furnished. A Bill was introduced by Mr. Hick to give effect to the report, but too late for legislation this year; but, should it be renewed next session, it will require careful attention to protect the steam user from being unduly hampered, although there is no wish to avoid just responsibility. It is worthy of note that, after very long and careful investigation, the committee, although strongly recommending inspection, concluded that it ought not to be undertaken by Government in any form, but be left to the steam user to provide it for himself, or by means of such societies as this, and it is, therefore, desirable that owners of steam-power should take care that their boilers are all properly inspected; and, as experience has shown this can be done more effectually by independent inspectors, it is hoped many of those who have not already done so will join this Association.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Aug. 21.—From nearly all quarters of the district reports continue satisfactory in regard to the position of the Iron Trade. The works are as well employed as the hot weather and the holiday season will admit of, there being no lack of employment for all the hands who remain regularly at their avocations. Although the week has not been noted for anything like numerous or extensive transactions, still there is no ground for complaint in regard to the demand. Enquiries are not wanting in the market, all descriptions of iron produced in the district being in nearly equal request, proportionate to the make, and more orders might be secured by makers if necessary. They, however, confine themselves principally to the orders which have been accumulating on their books during the last two or three months of activity, in preference to entering into new engagements under present circumstances. It is not surprising, therefore, to find an inclination on the part of some buyers to complain of the difficulty they have in placing contracts at late rates, especially as the belief is gaining currency that strenuous efforts will be made by sellers to establish a decided advance in prices for the next quarter. The rates obtained continue to show an upward tendency, but it must be admitted that they are still too low, as compared with the prices which were obtained before the late war, or as considered in connection with the high values of the raw materials. The chief customers are attended to as far as possible, and large clearances of railway iron are still made to the United States and Canada. For the latter dominion the means of supplying steel rails are being developed and extended as rapidly as the capital of the large firms will allow, and there is no doubt that the requirements of the Western Hemisphere will long continue to be the main support of the trade of this district, and, therefore, makers are wisely fostering it to the utmost of their power. Plate-makers continue well employed on contracts for South America and India, and activity is likely to obtain in this branch of the trade for some time to come. Although a good deal of iron of various descriptions has been cleared from this district to European markets, the exports have been, and still are, almost exclusively to the South. Turkey and Italy have taken considerable quantities of rails, bars, and plates, some manufacturers being still somewhat extensively engaged in specifications from those countries. Otherwise the continental trade this year has been unsatisfactory. In regard to Russia, Germany, and France, Welsh manufacturers have experienced no little disappointment, as from each of the empires an extensive demand was looked forward to. This year at least their expectations are not likely to be realized, but in all probability the next year will bring about a better state of things. Home buyers are somewhat disposed to push transactions in anticipation of the expected advance in prices, but buyers enter into transactions with considerable caution. The production of pig shows no abatement, and advices indicate that the consumption is on an equal scale. The Llanelli Works continue well employed.

The prospects of the Steam Coal Trade are decidedly brighter. The strike has at last terminated. After 12 weeks of obstinate resistance the men have agreed to refer the dispute to arbitration, the terms of the agreement being virtually the same as they might have obtained at the commencement of the strike. The wording of the agreement differs slightly from what was originally proposed, and the basis, instead of being the rate of wages paid at the ironworks collieries alone, is to be the rates of wages paid at the other steam coal collieries of Monmouthshire and South Wales. When it is remembered that the "other" collieries are almost exclusively collieries connected with the ironworks, it is clear that the arrangement comes to be substantially what was proposed by the masters several weeks ago. During the last three months it is calculated that the loss in wages incurred by the men averages from 700, to 8000, per week, or a total for the 12 weeks of something like 100,000. Even if the 5 per cent. be granted under arbitration, it will take five years to reimburse the collieries for the loss they have sustained. Those facts indicated only too clearly the folly of resorting to a strike, and it is to be hoped that the Welsh collieries have learnt not to resort to such a disastrous course again. The collieries have already resumed work at the majority of the pits, and considerable quantities of coal are beginning to come down to the ports for shipment. Although it will be a long time before the trade will be re-established in its wonted position, still there is no doubt that a good deal of activity will almost immediately begin to prevail, as a large number of orders have been accumulating during the turn-out, which will have to be executed with all possible expedition. The men will now have no reason to restrict the rate, and, however large the output may be, it is pretty evident that the demand will be equally as great for some time to come.

A meeting of representatives of the collieries and the masters will be held on Monday to determine upon the arbitrators, and this being concluded, it is understood that the arbitration will commence at once, and it is to be concluded within six months. In the meantime the men will be paid for their work by "draws," governed by the scale of wages paid up to May last. Speculation is rife as to who will be selected as arbitrators, and the names more generally mentioned are—Mr. Bidder on the part of the masters, and Mr. Alex. McDonald, President of the Miners' Association, for the men. It is premature to surmise who is to be the umpire, as it will depend entirely upon the arbitrators.

Another explosion of fire-damp has occurred in one of the Victoria coal pits, the property of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company. It was, however, fortunately not attended with fatal results, and the men who were injured were burnt but slightly. The explosion occurred during the night, when some men were engaged in making some necessary repairs, and an escape of gas, it was believed, came from an old working.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Ange and Melaine, from Bilbao, with 150 tons of iron ore, for James Strick; Maggie, from Bilbao, with 224 tons of iron ore, for English Copper Company; Athalia, from Bilbao, with 165 tons of iron ore, for J. Strick; Orion, from Bilbao, with 243 tons of iron ore, for Aberdare Iron Company; Lizzie Fox, from Antwerp, with 179 tons of fire-clay, for Richardson and Co.; Felicité, from Bilbao, with 202 tons of iron ore, for James Strick; William and Annie, from Tilt Cove, with 300 tons of copper ore, 15 casks of black sand, and 63 bags of salt; 63 bags of salt, 63 bags of salt, and 2 barrels of old liver oil, for H. Bath and Son; Agnes, from Bilbao, with 185 tons of iron ore, for James Strick; Sheldrake, from Bilbao, with 520 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; Fro Bertolotto, from Carlotorte, with 1040 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; San Nicolo, from Carlotorte, with 780 tons of zinc ore, for Richardson and Co.; Stratton, from Dieppe, with 106 tons of chalk, for Doran and Angel; Mary and Martha, from Bilbao, with 165 tons of iron ore, for Cory Brothers; San Tomasso, from Cagliari, with 442 tons of zinc ore, for Richardson and Co.; Stella Doriante, from Carlotorte, with 40 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; Vio, from Lisbon, with 235 tons of manganese ores, for Holway Brothers; Providential, from Antwerp, with 150 tons of fire-clay, for Richardson and Co.; Patagonia, from Montreal, with 675 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Margaret Jones, from Goshensburg, with a cargo of timber, for T. Williams and Co.; Favourite, from Bilbao, with 380 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.

THE FIRST STEAM COAL.—Possibly some of our readers may be aware of the fact that the Llanelli Railway and Dock Company's line has lately been amalgamated with, or absorbed into, the London and North-Western system, and that the latter company has now direct communication between Birmingham, Manchester, and the whole of the Midland districts and South Wales. The Llanelli Railway having, *pro facto*, ceased to exist, the directors determined upon recognizing the long and faithful services of the employees, and all who had been in the service of the company for more than 20 years were invited to meet the Chairman and the directors of the company a few days since, and to receive from them some tangible reward of their meritorious conduct. Nineteen responded to the invite, many of whom had been 30 years in the service. 50l. in money was divided, and to each was presented a handsomely engraved certificate, under the seal of the company, and signed by the chairman, deputy-chairman, and secretary, as a testimonial of their good conduct during their long-continued service. Mr. John Biddulph, the Chairman of the Llanelli Railway and Dock Company, presided on the occasion, and in making the presentation observed that it was in 1832 that he first came to Llanelli, having taken some shares in the St. David's Colliery, of which he had the management. The coal worked in the St. David's Colliery was the first introduction of what is known as "steam coal" to the world; all the other coal of a similar quality had been developed and brought into the market since. To that circumstance the first locomotive railway in Wales, the first floating dock, and the first attempt at development of smokeless coal, all originated. Since that time the Llanelli Railway had passed through many vicissitudes, until now it united the vast shipping interests of Liverpool and the North of England, and the com-

mercial interests of Manchester and Birmingham, with those of South Wales. Mr. Biddulph then traced the history of the Llanelli Railway from its formation up to its present junction with the London and North-Western system, after which the distribution of money premiums, and the certificates of long and faithful service, took place.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

August 23.—The warrant market was dull last Thursday, 61s. 9d. cash being taken for warrants, but on Friday a rally took place, the closing price being 62s. 6d. This week the tone has been very firm, and a good business has been done at advancing prices. On Monday 63s. was paid, on Tuesday 63s. 3d., and to day 63s. 6d. prompt cash, the closing prices this afternoon being sellers 63s. 4½d., and 63s. 9d. one month, buyers 1½d. per ton lower. The malleable iron makers here have advanced their prices 10s. per ton, and given their workers a corresponding advance in wages. The shipments still continue good, and the general aspect of the trade is buoyant and healthy. Makers' iron has again in many cases advanced, as will be found from the undernoted quotations:—

G. M. brands at Glasgow (deliverable alongside).	No. 1.	No. 2.
Gartsherrie ditto	63s. 6d.	62s. 6d.
Caldens ditto	63 0	62 0
Summerlee ditto	63 0	62 0
Canabroo ditto	63 0	62 0
at Port Dundas		
Langloan ditto	65 0	62 6
Calder ditto	66 0	63 0
Glenarnock at Ardrossan ditto	67 0	62 0
Dalmellington ditto	62 0	61 0
Eglington ditto	63 0	61 6
Carron at Grangemouth ditto	62 0	61 0
at Port Glasgow (selected) ditto	65 0	61 6
Shotts ditto	64 0	59 0
Kinnell at Boness ditto	65 0	60 0
G. M. brands at Middlesbrough ditto	65 0	60 0
Bar Iron.....	£8 5 0	£8 10 0
Nail rods.....	8 10 0	

For the week ending Aug. 19, 1871.....Tons	19,422
Aug. 20, 1870.....	10,720
Increase.....	8,702
Total increase since December 25, 1870.....	126,271

We have this week to note an advance in Malleable Iron of 10s. a ton, which has had the effect of bringing forward a number of offers to be placed at the old price, but which have been refused, and makers hold very firmly by the quotations. First bars are now quoted at 8½, 10s.; second, 8½, 5s.; rails, 8½, to 8½, 10s.; nail-rod, 8½, 10s.; plates (ship), 10½, 10s. to 11½; boiler, 11½, to 11½, 10s.; pipes, 5½, to 7½, 10s., according to size, less 5 per cent. discount for cash. The demand for Manufactured Iron is still excessive, especially for shipbuilding, and the want of a sufficient supply of hands is very much felt. This is also true regarding the engineering trade, brass-founding, ironfounding, and tube-making. Messrs. Laidlaw and Son have just concluded a contract to supply the pipes and other apparatus necessary for lighting the town of Yokohama, in Japan. The work now in the hands of this firm must tax their energies for probably a couple of years. The ironmasters in the West of Scotland have given their employees an advance of wages equal to 6d. per ton on puddlers' prices, and 5 per cent. on millmen's. Mrs. Jane Napier, of Rigby, with the consent of her co-partner, William Beardmore, has retired from the company of Rigby and Beardmore, malleable iron manufacturers, at Parkhead, Glasgow, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of W. and J. Beardmore.

The Glasgow United Trades Council, at their meeting last week, according to communication written by themselves to the local papers, took up complacently the case of the Newcastle engineers. Mr. Allison, who represented them, denied the accuracy of the reports in the public press as to the success of the employers in obtaining hands to supplant those on strike; but admitted that about two dozen had gone from the West of Scotland, and a number from Dundee, receiving 5s. in money, plenty of food, and their share of several barrels of ale; but that a number of them had afterwards gone through windows and scaled walls, with the view of calling upon the executive of the Nine Hours League to partake of their hospitality, and the wherewithal to resume their return trip, swallowing up, of course, the funds intended to support not only those on strike but their wives and children. It was, therefore, apparent that the working classes have other difficulties to contend with than the cupidity of the employers in any attempt they may make to improve their condition.

For Coal the shipping demand is exceptionally good, part of the briskness being, no doubt, attributable to the strikes in several of the coal districts north and south, and part to the general prosperity of the trade of the country. The shipments, consequently, show more than an average demand, being 35,573 tons for the week just ended, against the lesser total of 34,447 tons in the corresponding week of 1870. Prices are held with firmness, and an advance is considered imminent. The ironstone miners in the Maryhill district have at last succeeded in securing their desired advance of 6d. per day, and perhaps the colliers will not be far behind in their demands. The ironstone miners at Den, Ayrshire, did not resume work on Monday, as they had been agitating for an advance, and did not get a satisfactory answer from Mr. Carrick. The same evening the miners in the employment of the Kilmory and Co. under the firm of Merry and Cunningham, Glenarnock, held a meeting for the purpose of hearing the opinion of the men as to an increase of wages, when it was unanimously resolved to send deputations to the managers, requesting an advance of 6d. a day.

In shipbuilding, notwithstanding the great amount of work in hands at Glasgow, Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, and Greenock, new orders are coming in week after week. We understand Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock, have been instructed by Messrs. Inman to build, for their Liverpool and American line, a screw steamer of about 480 ft. over all, 430 ft. keel and fore rake, 44 ft. breadth of beam, 36 ft. depth of hold, while the gross tonnage will be about 4800 tons. The vessel is to be supplied with the builders' compound engines of 750 horse power. She is expected to attain a speed of 15 knots an hour. The steamer will be the largest merchant vessel afloat, excepting the Great Eastern, the latter being about 150 ft. longer than the proposed new steamer. Messrs. Caird, we understand, have been exclusively selected by the Inman Company to build this vessel, and, as *carte blanche* has been given the builders to produce one of the best ships possible, it is anticipated that the steamer will command considerable attention.

PAPERHANGING TRIMMING MACHINE.—We have had an opportunity of examining a patent machine for trimming the edges of paperhanging, which is as effective in working as it is simple in construction. The patentees are Messrs. PRIER and CROOM, Clifton-street, Dundee. The trimmer, which is only about 8 in. high and 26 in. square, stands on an iron frame, raising it some 3 or 4 ft. from the floor. The paper is first placed on an iron rod at the front of the machine nearest the operator, and is then carried under another rod fixed with two knives, the adjustment of which may be altered at pleasure, and by means of which the margin of the paper on both sides is trimmed off with perfect exactness. In passing under the knives the paper is guided by the operator's left hand, and may be shifted instantly to provide for any inequality in printing. At present paperhanging is trimmed by the hand, which is a tedious, expensive process, and results in scissor marks being left on the paper. With Messrs. Prier and Croom's machine a paper of 12 yards length may be put through in less than a minute.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Aug. 24.—Trade continues extremely active, and the demand for coal and coke is almost without precedent; but as yet the prospect of the settlement of the strike in South Wales has had no effect on the Coal Trade here. The foreign trade, however, is hardly so good as it has been for some considerable period. The arrival of vessels has been on a large scale, and they have to wait long turns, from two to three weeks, and steamers, to avoid this waiting, pay large sums as bonus to the coalowners. This, of course, causes considerable dissatisfaction among shipowners, and a movement has been started to secure the loading of all vessels, both sailing and steam, by turn in the Northumberland Dock. This principle certainly appears to be just, but whether it can be carried out is another question. The close of the strike in South Wales, and the liberal supplies which have been sent from this district abroad lately, and which may be expected to decrease, will, no doubt, shortly cause a lull in the trade; but as no stocks are held this, as already remarked, may not be felt for some time to come.

The Coal and Coke Trades continue extremely good, and the men are, of course, well employed, and earning good wages, while those who are industrious and careful have now an opportunity of saving such as they have not enjoyed for many years. Many of the men in Northumberland and Durham are of this class, and are members of building societies, co-operative societies, &c.; thus they provide funds for an emergency, and gradually also rise in their social positions. A considerable number, however, spend large sums in gambling, &c., and this class are always in a needy state. The professional gamblers, under the name of "sportsmen," pluck those unsuspecting men most unmercifully, and yet they do not or will not see the real nature of the business.

In Northumberland matters go on quietly on the whole, the usual agreement being a monthly one; of course the men are generally making excellent wages. This short agreement causes or encourages

constant changes amongst the men—that is, they move very much from place to place, often losing much themselves in this way, and also causing much loss to the colliery owners; a longer agreement, say for six months, would be much more advantageous to both parties. There appears to be no reason to adhere either to the one hand to the yearly agreement or to the monthly term on the other. The same remarks also apply to the county of Durham, where at many works the yearly agreement has been in existence for a long period, and of course at those places all is going on steadily and regularly, much to the benefit of all parties; but, on the other hand, where the monthly or fortnightly agreement prevails the men are exceedingly restless, and move about very much, and often make exorbitant demands. There appears to be no reason why miners should not be hired for three months, or any other term up to a full year, but the verbal fortnightly or monthly agreement, which is much in use, is open to many objections, and confers no benefit on either of the parties.

The engineers' strike still continues, but a considerable number of men have been brought by the masters to take the place of those on strike, and since the importation commenced they have been very successful in obtaining more. A large number of men have been brought from Belgium, and various other places in the United Kingdom, and also from Belgium. No doubt a great many are only inferior mechanics, but most of them will, no doubt, be very soon trained to work machines, &c., and will also in time become good general mechanics. New men still continue to pour in from all quarters, and some old men are going in it is quite evident that the works will get full in a comparatively short time. As to the character of the majority of the new hands, as to being qualified mechanics and good respectable citizens, it is well known that they are vastly inferior to the old hands in every respect, as many of the new comers are not only poor mechanics but very indolent characters. The occurrence of this strike is the most unfortunate circumstance that has happened in Newcastle since the invention of the locomotive engine, and the establishment of the engine and iron manufacture here. The state of Newcastle and Gateshead at the present moment is very difficult to describe; of course, the old hands are much opposed to the introduction of new ones, and threaten and annoy them in every possible way. But the old hands forget that war is a game that two can play at, and they very often when they attack these strangers and they have caught Tartars—in fact, often desperate characters. During the past three weeks constant attacks have been made, and many men have been sent to prison under the new Act, for terms varying from a fortnight to two months. These disturbances culminated on Tuesday last in something very nearly approaching a regular riot. This occurred at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the men left Hawthorn's factory; a large number assembled, and formed a disorderly mob, numbering about 2000 persons. Hooting, stone throwing, &c., were indulged in on a large scale, and some men were taken into custody. The mayor and chief constable were present, and with a large force of policemen the streets were with some difficulty cleared.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Aug. 24.—There is considerable activity in the Cleveland Pig-Iron Trade. Every Tuesday for the past six weeks there has been an improved tone on the Exchange at Middlesbrough, and this week's market presented a buoyant feeling in this branch of the trade. The demand for No. 3 is a great deal heavier than can be met, and the consequence is that its value is increasing. Prices are ranging from 54s. 6d. to 55s. for No. 1, 51s. 6d. No. 3, 50s. to 50s. 6d. No. 4, net cash at makers' works, or f.o.b. on the Tees. The stocks of pig-iron throughout the district are very low, and notwithstanding the large make there is a general scarcity of pig metal. Deliveries by sea have been pretty brisk lately, and by rail they have been large transactions. The want of iron to complete shipments has, however, in two or three reported instances caused delay to steamers, and unpleasant demurrage claims are likely to be the result. The quantity of iron in the North-Eastern Railway Company's warehouse at Middlesbrough is now only 6600 tons. Foundry business is pretty plentiful. For general castings there are numerous orders, and for pipes the demand is very good. In the manufactured iron departments trade is in much the same position in which it has been during the past two or three weeks. Rail makers are generally fully occupied, and are receiving a fair number of orders to replenish their stocks. The demand for railway material has slightly improved, a goodly number of enquiries are on the market for American account, and the demand for Russia is better; many of the English railway companies are asking tenders, and altogether there seems to be a fair prospect for winter work. Manufacturers of shipbuilding iron are fully employed, and are in possession of orders to keep them occupied for a considerable time. Bar-iron is a good deal enquired after, and makers report themselves reasonably supplied with work. Prices are unchanged.

The accountant sent into the North by Mr. Hughes, to ascertain the correctness of the statements laid before him by the masters in the recent enquiry into the wages question, is visiting the various works. The result of the investigation, as far as we can hear, is to prove the figures given to be substantially correct, but the report is now being anxiously looked forward to by the operatives.

The Coal Trade is brisk, and for manufacturing purposes the collieries are being much pressed for supplies. The demand for coke is unabated. Messrs. Boleckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited) have, we hear, decided to pay in October an interim dividend of 30s. per share, being 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital for the half-year ending June 30.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The attempt to diffuse high scientific instruction amongst all classes of the community indiscriminately, and without regard to the mental capabilities of the individual, or his social position, has already been condemned as calculated to be productive of more evil than benefit, and it has been observed that it is precisely because the College of Physical Science will place every facility in the way of those in a position to utilise the knowledge imparted there without throwing open its doors to all comers, that a speedy attainment of a high position and a long career of great prosperity may be anticipated for it. The establishment of the College may now be considered complete—an efficient staff of professors has been appointed, and the prospectus for the first session has been issued. As inducements to study, four exhibitions of 15l. each, tenable in the College for two years, will be awarded soon after the opening of the College, and in addition to these there are the very handsome HUGH TAYLOR scholarships, which secure to those who gain them not only the privilege of attending gratuitously the full course of instruction in physical science, but suitable board and lodging in addition. For the exhibitions candidates must send in their names before Sept. 30, and for the scholarships the applications must be made before Friday next.

Every detail connected with the College appears to have been most carefully considered, and the regulations contained in the prospectus will encourage all who would derive advantage from attending the College, and have the means of doing so, to attend the courses. The only conditions for admission are that the student shall have attained the age of 15 years, and that he shall sign a declaration to conform to the standing regulations of the College. No preliminary examination is required. In consideration of the payment of 17l. entrance fee, and 17l. 17s. per annum, the student secures the right to attend all classes, whilst those who desire to study but part of the subjects to be taught can do so upon payment of lower fees. The scientific works belonging to the Literary and Philosophical Society, and those belonging to the Institute of Mining and Mechanical engineers, will be at the service of the students for reference or study within the Wood Memorial Hall, free of charge; so that the expense of studying will be reduced to the minimum, whilst the periodical examinations, written and *viva voce* (the examination papers being preserved as evidence of the progress made) will tend to keep them strictly to the line of study they have chosen.

In the opening session of a college the professors are necessarily unacquainted with the acquirements of the students likely to present themselves; but to meet this difficulty the professors at Newcastle have arranged extra courses, so that they may be enabled to suit the wants of the students, Prof. ALDIS distinctly stating, with regard to the mathematical course, that he does not bind himself not to deviate somewhat from the subjects laid down, in case the requirements of the class seem to render any deviation desirable. There will be an elementary class for junior mathematical students, intended for those who have very little previous knowledge; a higher junior class for those who have mastered the first two or three books of Euclid and the elementary parts of algebra, and are thoroughly familiar with practical arithmetic; and a senior class for those who are capable of taking up analytical geometry of two dimensions, the elements of the differential and integral calculus, higher statics and dynamics, and the elementary parts of optics, hydrostatics, and astronomy treated mathematically. As an introduction to the advanced study of physics contemplated in the higher course, Prof. HERSCHEL will form an elementary class, the subjects of study in which will embrace the same branches of physics as those treated of in the higher class, but in a more elementary style, illustrating and explaining to students otherwise uninformed or unprepared to re-

ceive the higher physical demonstrations the elementary physical properties of bodies and their practical applications. The most recent progress of physics, and the higher laws of its practical applications, will be considered and illustrated experimentally in an advanced course. The instruction in chemistry, to be given by Prof. FRIERE-MARRECO, promises to be of a thoroughly practical character; his three courses will embrace the general principles of chemistry and history of the non-metallic elements, the history of the metals and their more important compounds, and the principles of qualitative analysis, and the elements of organic and mineralogical chemistry. The laboratory regulations are of a very liberal character, so that the student will be put to the least possible expense. The course of geology, which will be conducted by Prof. DAVID PAGE, whose name is an ample guarantee for the character of the instruction which will be given, will embrace physical geology and paleontology during the first and second terms, and industrial geology and mineralogy during the third. On the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week the students will be required to attend the lectures, whilst on Thursday and Friday they will have to submit *à viva voce* and written examinations. On Saturdays Prof. PAGE will accompany the students in field excursions or visits to museums, according to circumstances.

The fact of the offer of exhibitions, prizes, &c., has already been noticed, but a few details may not be uninteresting. Candidates for the exhibitions will be examined in arithmetic, including decimals, algebra, up to simple equations, the first two books of Euclid, and one special subject which may be either geology, heat, or chemistry. If the special subject chosen be geology the text book used will be PAGE'S Elementary Manual of Geology; if heat, ORME on Heat; or if chemistry, GILL'S Chemistry for Schools, omitting some of the more advanced chapters. In addition to these College exhibitions, two similar University exhibitions will be awarded at the Durham June examinations of "persons not members of the University" to those who shall most distinguish themselves in subjects allied to physical science. But by far the most handsome awards connected with the college are the "HUGH TAYLOR scholarships." Mr. TAYLOR has generously offered to provide for six years for the maintenance of one or near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and instruction at the College of Physical Science, of two students, to be chosen from applicants who shall be engaged in the ordinary occupation of coal mining in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and who shall be between 16 and 18 years of age. The selection will be made after a competitive examination which will be held in the rooms of the College of Physical Science, in reading and spelling, writing from dictation, and arithmetic to decimals. The conditions of the grant to each student are that he reside at a convenient place for attending the course of study at the College, and that he pursue his studies to the satisfaction of the professors to whose classes he may be admitted. Mr. TAYLOR will determine the classes he is to attend, and will undertake the selection and defray the expenses of suitable board and lodging. The conditions of the award of the THOMAS YOUNG HALL scholarship will be announced as soon as details are arranged.

The College will, no doubt, attain, if the programme issued be carefully carried out, a prominent position amongst the educational institutions of the country; for as the students will have an opportunity of acquiring ample knowledge to qualify them for the most responsible positions, those who have distinguished themselves in the College will certainly be in request amongst employers of labour seeking efficient officers. In the prospectus of the College its connection with the University of Durham is not shown, an omission which one would think it were desirable to remedy; for, as it has already been pointed out in the *Mining Journal*, the classes from which the students for the College of Physical Science must be looked for are those including youths who would otherwise be sent to Oxford or Cambridge. If the following of the several courses of study at the College lead to no academical position in the University, the inducements to study there would be much lessened, and if the physical science courses open the way to a degree in science at the University it should be distinctly stated. The mere patronage of the University of Durham would, we fear, be of but little value to the College, which would be in no better position, except as to locality, than the Royal School of Mines, but the case would be widely different if the University really recognises it as part of itself. The College will commence its career under highly favourable circumstances, both as regards the provision of ample means for the payment of professors and the facilities for doing good, and it may be hoped that its prosperity will be as enduring as its establishment has been successful.

THE PATENT LAWS—THE VENTILATION OF ICE SAFES.—In a communication on this subject, published in the Supplement to the *Mining Journal* of Aug. 12, certain expressions are used to which the patentee of one of the inventions alluded to not unnaturally takes exception. It seems that business negotiations had been entered into between this gentleman and the writer of the communication complained of, which did not terminate to the satisfaction of the latter, and that, consequently, a certain amount of feeling which should never be introduced in articles intended to be printed has been put forth. The novelty and utility of an invention are matters which are ever recognised as fair subjects for discussion in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, but we always regret exceedingly when correspondents permit personal considerations to influence them in making statements directed more to the inventor than to the invention.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF PATENT LAWS.—The Hon. Chas. Mason, an eminent Ex-Commissioner of Patents, has written to Mr. George Haseltine, M.A., Chairman of the meeting which passed the resolutions on "Patent Law Reform," reported by us last month, an instructive letter on the subject, an abstract of which we append:—
I have (he says) never had any serious doubt of the wisdom of a judicious system of Patent Laws. The public welfare is best promoted by inspiring individual effort in respect to invention, through the motive of private gain; and who can more justly claim the exclusive use of any property than he who has brought it into being? The American system of examination is productive of much advantage to inventors and the public, but I doubt the wisdom of lodging in officials an unlimited power of rejection. If the duties of examiners were advisory and adjudicatory, reserving to an applicant the ultimate right to a patent, at his own risk, the chief objection to this system would be removed. The fees by all means should be small—barely sufficient to defray the expenses of the Patent Office. Inventors are benefactors, and as a class poorly compensated for their labors. The imposition of large fees discourages invention, and thereby checks the progress of civilization. This cannot be sound policy. Experience leads me to the conclusion that patents should be granted for more than fourteen years, but this term, in most cases of merit, is extended by our office to twenty years, and often by Congress to twenty-eight years. The new law limits the term of a patent to seventeen years, which will, no doubt, hereafter be extended; and I do not think twenty years too long a period for the original grant. In respect I like your system better than ours—your fees are paid in instalments, giving the patentee the option of keeping his patent alive. The French plan of annuities is carrying the matter rather too far. I think the English system better than the French one, and all that is needed is a reduced rate of fees. Experts are often very useful, but they are regarded with suspicion, and their opinions have little weight in our courts; therefore, what might be a great evil carries in some measure its own remedy, and the interposition of juries in patent suits is generally avoided by obtaining injunctions in Chancery, which is our usual remedy for infringements.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY has just issued the list of claims paid during 1870. It appears that the company has granted no less than 2,012 policies, and out of these 28,435 claims have been paid, amounting to £1,000,000. It requires nearly 11 pages to record the horse accidents upon which claims have arisen, and the compensation paid has varied from £1. 1s. to £500. There are six pages of business accidents, which demanded compensation, varying from £1. 2s. to £222. 7s. Next we have a mine accident (the only one connected with mining) in which a tailor and draper conceived 49 persons. There are five pages of house accidents, and three and a half pages of street accidents; field accidents, carriage accidents, boat and water accidents, railway accidents, cattle accidents, cricket accidents, dog accidents, gun accidents, &c., and the number to nearly 32 pages. Some of the claims amount to only a few shillings, and it is explained that the number of small amounts arises from persons being insured for parts of 1000l., with proportionate compensation. The company announces that during the year several claims of a fraudulent character have been made upon them and resisted, but that all proper claims will continue to be paid with the utmost promptness. The pamphlet contains much information which will be read with interest by all who desire to secure provision in case of accident.

MINERS' SAFETY-LAMPS.—By the invention of Mr. R. BROWN, of Glasgow, the lens is secured by means of a groove formed in it round its edge. The lens is encircled by a projecting shell of turned plate of a conical shape, and the inner edge of this shell is fitted into the groove in the edge of the lens. The shell is held in place by preference interposed between the glass and the shell. The shell, with the lens in it, is then inserted within the edge of a short cylindrical extension of the wire-glass shell of the lamp, and the whole is strongly bound together by wires, applied so as to hold the parts in the groove.

NORTH WALES.—COUNTY OF FLINT.
SALE of a very valuable FREEHOLD FARM, called RHEWL-FAWR, together with the valuable COAL SEAMS underlying the same, situated in the parish of LLANASA, and within two miles of MOSTYN. A large portion is eminently adapted for BUILDING SITES.

MR. W. DEWILL SELL, BY AUCTION (under Trusts for sale contained in a certain Indenture of Settlement), at the Mostyn Arms, Mostyn, on Thursday, the 31st day of August, 1871, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions then to be produced, in Sixteen Lots, as shown in the printed particulars, or in such other Lots and in such order as the agent to the vendor may decide at the time of sale, the above most desirable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as

RHEWL-FAWR FARM,
Situate in the centre of the noted Mostyn Coal Fields, contains 98 A. 1 R. 31 P. of rich Arable and Meadow Land, surrounded by property owned by the Right Honourable Lord Mostyn, Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart., and others, and lies close to Glyn Castle and Mostyn Park.

This valuable property is admirably adapted for and forms in itself a compact first-class BUILDING ESTATE, which, in consequence of its favourable position on an eminence, commanding a beautiful and panoramic view of the surrounding country, the Estuary of the Dee, and the county of Chester, will at once supply the want so long experienced in this neighbourhood of land for building villa residences, in direct communication with Liverpool and Manchester by rail and steamer.

Lithographic plans and particulars may be obtained on application at any of the principal hotels in the neighbourhood; of the solicitors, Messrs. BARBER and HUGHES, and of the Auctioneer, Wellfield House, both of Bangor.

CRADLEY, NEAR STOURBRIDGE.
FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE AND BUILDING LAND.

MESSRS. OATES, PERRENS, AND WOOLDRIDGE are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1871, at the Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, or in such lots as shall be decided upon at the time of sale, and subject to conditions which will be then read, a very valuable

FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE,
Situate at OLDNALL, in the Parish of CRADLEY, in the County of WORCESTER, consisting of over THIRTY-FIVE ACRES of EXCELLENT ARABLE LAND, with suitable Homestead.

The estate is believed to contain the thick and other measure of coal and ironstone of the South Staffordshire coal field, and also the Stourbridge fire-clay seam.

It is situated in a populous locality where there is a very large demand for coal, for manufacturing and household purposes, which demand is at the present time increasing to a great extent, in consequence of the exhaustion of the coal fields of the adjoining districts.

It is believed that the coal in an adjoining colliery has been worked up to the boundary of the property.

The Stourbridge and Birmingham Railway runs within half a mile of the estate, and the Stourbridge and Birmingham turnpike road is at a less distance. Plans and particulars and any further information may be obtained of Messrs. OATES, PERRENS, and WOOLDRIDGE, mining agents, Stourbridge; or of Mr. RICHARD GROWCOTT, mining agent, Kingwinford; or of Mr. R. L. L. MOLE, solicitor, Sherrers, or of Messrs. BROOK and CHAPMAN, solicitors, 2 and 3, Abchurch-yard, London, E.C.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE VERY SUPERIOR AND VALUABLE PLANT AND MACHINERY AT THE OIL WORKS close to PADESWOOD STATION, on the Chester, Mold, and Denbigh Railway.

MESSRS. CHURTON AND ELPHICK beg to announce that they have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Joseph Turner, of Queen's Ferry, who is giving up the Oil Business at Padeswood, to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, Sept. 11, 1871, the WHOLE OF THE COSTLY AND MODERN

PLANT AND MACHINERY.
Including retorts, condensers, revolvers, with all necessary appliances; horizontal STEAM ENGINE, 15-hp. cylinder, 3-ft. stroke, with Cornish BOILER and fittings, separators, pipes, and receiving tanks; large brick tank, with cover and piping; 4 7-ton strong cast-iron stills, with iron worms and condensers, and fittings; 4 covered cast-iron tanks, with lids and separators; large cast-iron stove; oil tank, with piping; 4 bleaching or settling tanks, and piping; 2 cast-iron pumps, with shafting and fitting complete; pumps; strong horizontal ENGINE, 8-hp. cylinder, 2-ft. stroke, for working agitators, &c.; large vertical STEAM BOILER; 2 cast-iron grease-mixers, with shafting, &c.; 6 grease-pans, and fittings; large building, with galvanised iron roof and chimney; 2 20-cwt. platform weighing-machines; wrought water-tank, and piping; the contents of the blacksmiths' shops, engine-house, and store-room.

The BUILDINGS, comprising the engine-house and refinery, 74 ft. by 21 ft., with corrugated iron roofing, iron doors, &c.; new wrought-iron fittings for a roof; powerful purchase for hauling wagon up incline; railway siding and rails (part double headed); quantity of wrought and cast scrap; shear legs; office furniture; fire-proof safe, &c.

Catalogues may be obtained ten days prior to the sale at the offices of the Auctioneers, Chester, and Whitechurch (Salop).

MAES-Y-SAFN MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by MESSRS. CHURTON and ELPHICK, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, at the Queen Hotel, Chester, at One o'clock P.M. precisely (if not disposed of in the meantime by Private Treaty), the

MAES-Y-SAFN MINE, MACHINERY, AND PLANT,
Consisting of an 85-hp. cylinder ENGINE, TWO WINDING ENGINES, BOILERS, and connections, crushing machine, water wheels, pitwork, &c.

The whole to be sold in One Lot as now standing, together with the residue of the existing lease from the Marquis of Westminster.

The mine is drained to the 180 yard level, and is open for immediate inspection. A new lease will be granted by the Marquis of Westminster on favourable terms to an eligible purchaser prepared to continue the working of the mine. For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. PAUL NINNIS, the Liquidator, No. 6, Queen-street-place, London; or to Messrs. CHURTON and ELPHICK, Auctioneers, Chester.

CHILIAN COPPER MINES, AND MINING PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of "WATERS v. WATERS," with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, in the City of London, at Two o'clock precisely, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1872, by Mr. ROBERT C. DRIVER (of the firm of Messrs. Driver, Whitehall, London), the Auctioneer appointed by the said Judge to sell the same.

The WHOLE OF THE EXTENSIVE AND RICH COPPER MINES, PARTS OF MINES, MINING PROPERTY AND MATERIALS, and FREEHOLD PROPERTIES IN CHILI, with the STORES and BUSINESSES carried on in connection with the said Mines, forming part of the Chilean Estate of Sampson Waters, late of Gyllyngdune, in the county of Cornwall, Esq., deceased. The Mines consist—

- 1.—THE ENTIRETY of the SAN PEDRO MINE.
- 2.—TWO-THIRDS of the celebrated DESCUBRIDORA MINE, with the adjoining SETTS of SAN JUAN, CANCHAS, and SAN FRANCISCO.
- 3.—THREE-FOURTH PARTS of the COLORADO (SILVER) MINE.
- 4.—NINE FORTY-EIGHT PARTS of the JUANA (SILVER) MINE.
- 5.—THE ENTIRETY of the SANTA ELENA COPPER MINE.
- 6.—THE ENTIRETY of the CUBA COPPER MINE.
- 7.—THE ENTIRETY of the SAN ANTONIO MINE.

San Pedro Mine, situate about 60 miles from the port of Chancay, has given immense riches, and owing to a run a new shaft had to be sunk 122 fathoms from the surface, and is now communicated with the lode at this depth. The lode is composed of black and yellow sulphures, of a produce of 60 per cent. for copper. The burrows are large, and will pay for working over, having water sufficient in the mine to do so. A good well of pure water is near to and belongs to the mine.

The Descubridora Mine has been working since 1850, and has yielded large profits from that date, and continues to do so. It is now down to the 94 fm. level, and has been rich from the surface. The ore is heterogeneous, the average width of the vein being from 30 to 80 feet, composed of yellow sulphures. The burrows, by applying steam crushers, will yield large returns. Within the last few months two new steam-engines have been erected at a cost of £8000, and are now at work: these will increase the returns. The engines are one of 20-horse power for drawing, and one of 8-horse power for crusher. The mine is in thorough working order, and well stocked with materials, rails, jiggers, crushers, &c.

The adjoining sets of San Juan, Canchas, and San Francisco were acquired for the purpose of securing the ground in all directions round the Descubridora Mine, and they have since been worked on a limited scale. The Canchas is making a small profit. San Juan and San Francisco are being worked at a trifling loss. The other mines above mentioned are promising concerns. Remunerative shops and stores are attached to the mines, and are carried on in conjunction with them.

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Plans of the San Pedro and Descubridora Mines, and printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. PRICE, BOLTON, and FIDLER, of Lincoln's Inn, London; or of Mr. S. T. G. DOWNING, Solicitor, Redruth, Cornwall; or of Mr. THOMAS WAITT, the Receiver and Manager at the Mines, Chili; or of Messrs. FRESHFIELDS, Solicitors, Bank-buildings, London; or of Mr. W. C. SMITH, 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or of Mr. CHARLES NORTON, Solicitor, Swansea; or of Messrs. ROSCOW and SONS, Solicitors, Fenzance; and of Messrs. COODE, KINGDON, and COTTON, Solicitors, Bedford-row, London; and of Messrs. DRIVER, Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 4, Whitehall, London.

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2.—Of the Crown and Wheal Abraham District.

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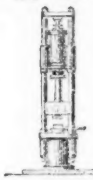
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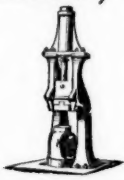
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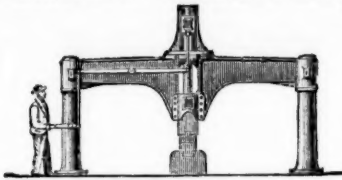
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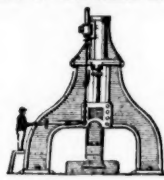
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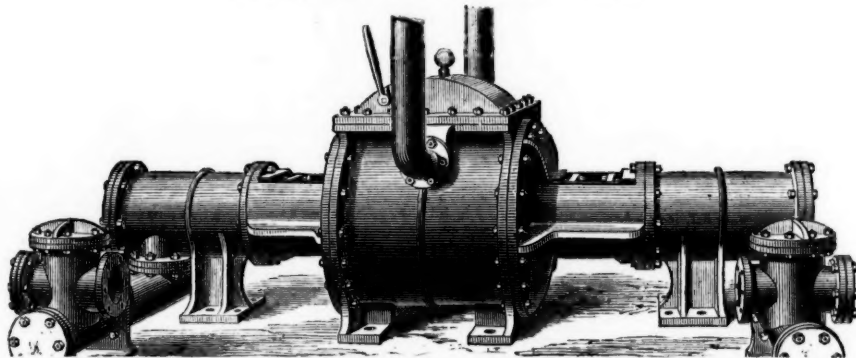
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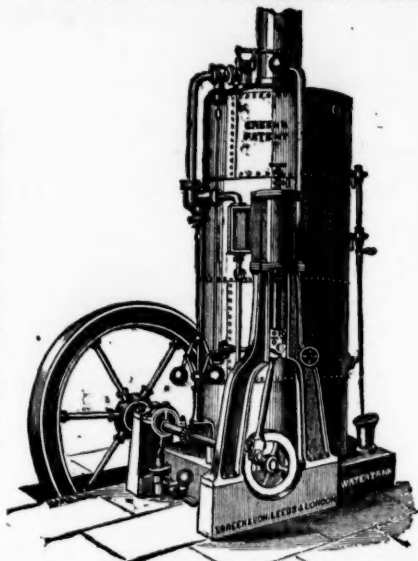
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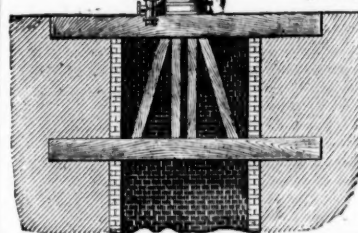
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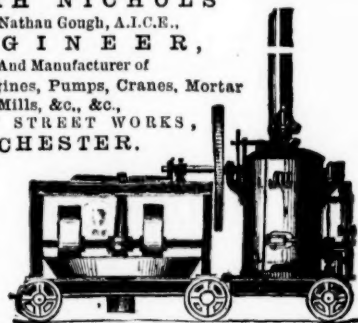
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100	Blackburn Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	7 10 0	7 7½ pm.
100	Blackburn Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	30 0 0	21½ 32½ pm.
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	70 0 0	21½ 32½ pm.
100	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0	7 7½ pm.
100	Cammell and Co. [L.]	80 0 0	11 10 dis.
32	Kbbw Vale Co. [L.]	27 10 0	8 5½ dis.
6	Fairbairn Engineering	8 0 0	1½ 2 pm.
20	General Mining Association [L.]	20 0 0	8 10
15	Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0	¾ dis.
10	Midland Railway Company [L.]	10 0 0	7 9 pm.
2½	Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	11 10 0	7½ 7½ pm.
4	Mwyndy Iron Ore [L.]	3 10 0	2½ 2 dis.
100	Nantyglo and Blaithwaith (perp. s. p. c. [ref.])	25 0 0	¾ dis. ¾ dis.
1	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	0 7 0	par. ¾ pm.
35	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. [L.]	25 0 0	1 2 pm.
35	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. [L.]	35 0 0	1 2 pm.
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	65 0 0	¾ pm. par.
20	Patent Shaft and Axletree Co. [L.]	10 0 0	7 9 pm.
100	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	10 0 0	2½ 2 dis.
15	St. Helens New	15 0 0	17 15 dis.
60	Shotts Iron Co.	50 0 0	20 19 dis.
100	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	45 0 0	7 6 dis.
100	Stavely Iron and Coal Co.	60 0 0	50 25 pm.
100	St. Helens New	10 0 0	8 9 pm.
100	Thames Iron Company	10 0 0	9 11 pm.
7½	Titanic Iron and Steel	5 0 0	5 0
7½	Vancouver Coal [L.]	5 0 0	par. 1 pm.
10	Van Iron Ore [L.]	10 0 0	10 0
10	Waltham Iron Mines [L.]	4 0 0	4 0
100	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	100 0 0	12 10 dis.
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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.		PAID. LAST PR. BUSINESS.		TOTAL DIV. PER SHARE. LAST PAID.	
Shares.	Mines.	PAID.	LAST PR.	BUSINESS.	TOTAL DIV. PER SHARE. LAST PAID.
15000	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	1 0 0	1½	13½	10 11 8. 0 5. July 1871
30000	Alcon Caelan, s. Cardigan	1 0 0	1½	13½	0 10 0. 1 0. May 1871
20000	Boswell, t. c. St. Just	1 0 0	240	230 240	0 2 0. 0 3. Apr. 1871
200	Botolph Claydon, s. Cardigan	91 0 0	240	230 240	601 8 0. 0 2. Aug. 1871
50000	Brondyff, s. Cardigan	100 0 0	105	100 105	106 0 0. 0 2. July 1871
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	1 0 0. 0 2. July 1871
5004	Bwlch Consols, s. Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	0 9 0. 0 2. May 1870
6400	Cashwell, t. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	0 14 6. 0 2. Dec. 1870
5000	Castle-an-Dinas, t. St. Columb.	2 0 0	2½	—	0 2 0. 0 2. July 1871
868	Cargill, s. t. Newlyn	16 8 7	—	—	16 15 0. 0 10. Aug. 1869
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan	19 14 9	28	27 28	6 17 0. 0 15. July 1871
867	Cwm Erfin, t. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—	—	31 13 0. 0 8. Jan. 1871
128	Cwm-y-wyl, t. Cardiganshire	0 0 0	—	—	177 2 0. 4 10. July 1871
200	Derwent Mines, s. t. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	394 10 0. 2 0. July 1869
1284	Devon Gr. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	100	90 100	0 5 0. 0 4. May 1871
656	Ding Dong, t. Gwilt	49 14 6	12	—	7 10 0. 0 15. Aug. 1870
1432	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	32 4 6	190	175 185	260 12 6. 3 10. Aug. 1871
12800	Drake Walls, t. Calstock	2 10 0	—	—	1 3 0. 0 1 0. July 1870
6144	East Cardigan, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	—	—	14 14 0. 0 2. July 1871
300	East Darren, t. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	197 10 0. 2 0. Apr. 1871
6400	East Pool, t. c. Pool, Illogan	0 9 9	14	13 13½	11 16 3. 0 5. July 1871
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t. Wendron	3 9 0	16½	13½ 14½	18 16 0. 2 0. May 1871
2800	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	78 10 0. 0 10. June 1871
1906	Frank Mills, t. Chertow	3 18 6	—	—	0 3 0. 0 2. Jan. 1869
2950	Gawton, t. t. Isle of Man	2 0 0	16½	17 18	14 3 0. 0 6. June 1871
15000	Great Northern Manganese	5 0 0	—	—	— 5 p. c. Feb. 1869
5908	Great Wheal Vor, t. c. Helston	40 0 0	10½	9 9½	15 12 0. 0 3. June 1870
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), t. c.	4 10 0	—	—	0 2 0. 0 1 0. Nov. 1870
1024	Herodfoot, t. near Lakeard	8 10 0	44	43 45	87 0 0. 1 10. June 1871
25000	Killalee, s. t. Tipperary	1 0 0	1½	1½	0 2 1½. 0 0 9½ Dec. 1869
165	Levant, c. t. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	1101 0 0. 2 0 0. Aug. 1869
400	Lisabury, t. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	343 19 0. 2 0 0. Mar. 1871
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	—	—	293 18 0. 0 4 0. July 1871
12800	Minera Mines, t. t. Wexham	25 0 0	—	—	0 10 0. 0 2 0. Aug. 1871
20000	Miner Gr. of Ireland, c. t. c.	7 0 0	6½	6½ 6½	0 4 6½. 0 2 0. July 1870
6400	New Pembroke, t. c. Par Station	5 0 0	—	—	0 7 6. 0 2 6. Mar. 1871
2000	North Levant, t. c. St. Just	10 10 0	—	—	2 10 0. 0 15. Feb. 1871
6100	North Wheal Crofty, c. Illogan	3 11 3	2½	1¾ 2	0 5 6. 0 1 6. June 1871
256	Pendarves United, t. c. Camb.	86 0 0	55	50 52½	21 0 0. 0 3 0. July 1871
6000	Penhalls, t. St. Agnes	3 0 0	6	5 6	1 19 6. 0 3 0. Aug. 1871
500	Phoenix, t. c. Linkinhorne	50 0 0	—	—	470 10 0. 7 0 0. June 1871
1773	Pollorro, t. St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	0 17 6. 0 10 0. May 1871
2000	Pollice, t. c. Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	1 10 0. 0 10 0. Oct. 1869
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	10 12 6	—	—	0 10 0. 0 10 0. Nov. 1869
1120	Provident, t. t. Uny Lelant	10 0 0	28	25 27	102 2 6. 0 10 0. June 1871
15000	Queen, s. c. Calstock	0 10 0	—	—	0 2 0. 0 1 0. Dec. 1870
5869	Rosewell Hill & Ransom, t. c.	4 0 0	1½	¾ 1	0 14 6. 0 1 6. June 1871
612	South Cardigan, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	200	200 220	668 10 0. 3 0 0. July 1871
6123	South Conduff, t. c. Camborne	5 5 6	9½	9 9½	0 7 6. 0 2 6. June 1871
6000	South Darren, t. Cardigan	3 6 6	—	—	1 1 6. 0 1 6. Nov. 1870
937	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	24 10 10	24	20 22	3 0 0. 0 10 0. June 1870
496	So. Wh. Frances, c. Illogan	18 18 9	55	48 50	874 13 6. 1 0 0. Mar. 1869
242	Spear Moor, t. St. Just	36 17 9	20	18 20	16 15 0. 1 0 0. June 1871
940	St. Ives Consols, t. St. Ives	10 15 0	7½	6½ 7½	0 10 0. 0 10 0. May 1869
873	St. Just Amalgamated, t. c.	10 15 0	—	—	0 10 0. 0 2 6. Nov. 1870
12800	Tankerville, t. Salop	6 0 0	17½	17 18 x d.	1 6 0. 0 6 0. Aug. 1871
6000	Tinctor, t. c. Pool, Illogan	5 0 0	54	49 50	30 18 6. 1 15 0. June 1871
4000	Trumpet Cons., t. Helston	5 15 0	18	16 17	7 10 0. 0 10 0. June 1871
15000	Van, t. t. Llandidloes	4 5 0	55	54 56	4 14 0. 0 12 0. June 1871
3000	W. Chiverton, t. t. Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	21	20 21	50 7 6. 1 0 0. June 1871
612	West Wheal Frances, t. Illogan	106 15 0	62½	60 62	6 10 0. 1 0 0. Apr. 1871
400	W. Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 0 0	135	130 140	679 0 0. 2 10 0. Aug. 1871
12288	Wheal Arthur, t. Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0. 0 1 0. Mar. 1871
612	Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan	5 2 8	—	—	632 10 0. 0 1 0. June 1869
612	Wheal Basset, c. Illogan	15 15 0	40	40 42½	33 10 0. 0 10 0. Nov. 1870
4295	Wheal Killy, t. St. Agnes	5 6 0	9	9 9½	6 18 0. 0 10 0. Aug. 1871
1024	Wheal Kitty, t. Uny Lelant	3 10 6	8½	7½ 8½	13 12 6. 0 5 0. Apr. 1871
896	Wheal Margaret, t. Uny Lelant	13 17 6	17	16 18	80 7 6. 0 12 6. Aug. 1871
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, t. Menheniot	8 0 0	11	7 8	72 17 0. 0 10 0. June 1871
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, t. t.	2 12 6	—	—	0 10 0. 0 5 0. Aug. 1869
80	Wheal Owies, t. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	490 0 0. 8 0 0. Aug. 1871
12000	Wheal Russell, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0. 0 1 0. June 1871
396	Wheal Seton, t. c. Camborne	61 0 0	85	27½ 32½	254 15 0. 2 0 0. Feb. 1869
4096	Wheal Uny, t. c. Redruth	10 14 6	9½	7½ 8	0 11 0. 0 6 0. July 1871
71000	Wicklow, c. t. Wicklow	2 10 0	6½	6½	60 2 6. 0 2 6. Sept. 1870

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

35000	Alamillos, t. Spain	2 0 0	2½	1½ 2½	..	0 15 6. 0	2 6. Mar. 1871
130000	Alreda & Tinto Consolidated, s. t.	1 0 0	1½	1 1½	..	0 2 3. 0	0 9. June 1871
20000	Australian, c. South Australia	7 7 6	—	—	..	0 1 6. 0	6 0. Aug. 1861
15000	Capa Copper Mining, s. t.	7 0 0	16½	16½ 17½	..	6 7 6. 0	10 0. Apr. 1869
30000	Central American Association, t.	5 0 0	6	6 6½	..	0 6 0. 0	1 0. July 1861
21000	Colorado Terrible, s. Colorado	5 0 0	6	6 6½	..	0 6 0. 0	1 6. June 1870
10000	Copiapu Mining Co., Chile	16 10 0	2½	1½ 2½	..	0 4 0. 0	4 0. April 1869
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey, s. t.	0 14 0	3½	3½ 3½	..	2 3 9. 0	4 0. Mar. 1877
22500	Eberhardt & Aurora, s. Nevada	10 0 0	41	30 32	..	1 0 0. 1	0 0. July 1871
70000	English and Australian, c. t.	2 10 0	—	—	..	1 19 0. 0	9 0. Aug. 1869
25000	Foruna, t. Spain	2 0 0	3½	2½ 3½	..	2 5 4. 0	2 6. Mar 1878
10000	Gonaves, t. Spain	5 0 0	—	—	..	10 percent.	Aug. 1868
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Austral.	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	..	0 1 0. 0	6 0. Nov. 1868
15000	Linares, t. Spain	3 0 0	4	3½ 4½	..	12 18 4. 0	5 0. Mar. 1871
50000	Panuelillo, c. Chile	4 0 0	2½	2 2½	..	10 percent.	.. Yearly.
10000	Pontalut, s. t. France	20 0 0	15	14 15	..	9 8 9. 0	11 10. July 1871
100000	Port Phillip, c. t. t.	3 0 0	1	¾ 1	..	1 7 0. 0	1 0. June 1871
120000	Scottish Australian Min. Co., t.	1 0 0	¾	¾ ¾	..	6 per cent.	.. Apr. 1871
112500	Sierra Buttes, c. California	3 0 0	5	4½ 5½	..	0 4 0. 0	2 0. June 1871
60000	South Aurora	2 0 0	32	30½ 31½	..	81 10 0. 4	5 0. Aug. 1867
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	32	30½ 31½	..	81 10 0. 4	5 0. Aug. 1867
15000	Sweetland Creek, c. California	4 0 0	4½	3½ 4½	..	1 0 0. 0	4 0. Aug. 1871
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 16s. pd.]	25000 16s. pd.]	—	—	..	0 9 7. 0	0 7. July 1868